



Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures 2008



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STATE OF ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH

Donald E. Williamson, MD
State Health Officer

January 2009

Dear Colleagues:

I am pleased to present the annual **Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures** report produced by the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry in collaboration with the American Cancer Society.

In Alabama, breast, lung, prostate, and colorectal cancers are the most commonly diagnosed cancers; however, lung cancer kills more people than breast, prostate, and colorectal cancer combined. Together these four cancers account for more than half of all cancer diagnoses and deaths. Eliminating tobacco use, one of the single most preventable causes of disease, could greatly reduce the incidence and mortality from lung cancer. For breast, prostate, and colorectal cancers, established screening tests exist which can diagnose cancers at an early stage when treatment is more effective and survival is more likely. In addition, engaging in healthy lifestyle habits, such as being physically active and consuming a healthy diet, can also contribute to cancer prevention efforts.

It is my hope the information presented in this report will assist the partners, agencies, and organizations involved in cancer prevention efforts throughout the state as we continue to work toward reducing Alabama's cancer burden.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Williamson', written over a horizontal line.

Donald E. Williamson, M.D.
State Health Officer



Dear Friends and Colleagues,

In partnership with the Alabama Department of Public Health and the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, I am pleased to present the 6th edition of Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures.

The American Cancer Society has been leading the fight against cancer for over 90 years. The Society leads the fight through supporting high-impact research; providing prevention and early detection education; improving the quality of life for those affected by cancer; and reaching more people, including the medically underserved, with the reliable cancer-related information they need.

We have an opportunity to prevent many more cancers from occurring and to save many more lives with what is known today. To do this, we must work collaboratively using the most effective strategies and the most current data. We are indebted to the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry for accurate and timely cancer incidence and mortality data. We are pleased that the state devotes significant resources in this area and hope that these systems will expand to assist us in our efforts to control cancer.

This publication serves as a planning tool for American Cancer Society staff and volunteers as well as our partners working on cancer control issues in Alabama. We invite others to join with us as we evaluate the impact of cancer in our state. Together, we can develop and implement local cancer plans that will benefit the people in our communities who are affected by cancer. No agency can do this work alone, but together we can make a difference.

We hope that many more individuals and agencies will join with us in our mission of eliminating cancer. We thank you for your support and for your participation in our programs and services.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mary Ann Upchurch". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Mary Ann Upchurch
American Cancer Society
State Vice President, Alabama

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Cancer: Basic Facts

What is Cancer?

Cancer is a group of diseases characterized by uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells. If the spread is not controlled, it can result in death. Cancer is caused by both external factors (tobacco, chemicals, radiation, and infectious organisms) and internal factors (inherited mutations, hormones, immune conditions, and mutations that occur from metabolism). These causal factors may act together or in sequence to initiate or promote carcinogenesis. Ten or more years often pass between exposure to external factors and detectable cancer. Cancer is treated with surgery, radiation, chemotherapy, hormone therapy, biological therapy, and targeted therapy.²

Can Cancer Be Prevented?

Cancer is the second most common cause of death in the U.S., exceeded only by heart disease. The American Cancer Society estimates that in 2008 about 565,650 Americans will die of cancer - more than 1,500 people each day.²

All cancers caused by cigarette smoking and heavy use of alcohol could be prevented completely. The American Cancer Society estimates that in 2008 about 170,000 cancer deaths are expected to be caused by tobacco use alone. Scientific evidence suggests that approximately one-third of the 565,650 cancer deaths expected to occur in 2008 will be related to physical inactivity, overweight or obesity, and nutrition and thus could also be prevented.² By avoiding the use of tobacco products along with following the American Cancer Society Guidelines on Nutrition and Physical Activity, many types of cancer can be prevented altogether.²

Regular screening examinations by a health care professional can result in the detection and removal of precancerous growths, as well as the diagnosis of cancer at an early stage, when they are most treatable. Screening can prevent cancers of the cervix, colon, and rectum through the detection and removal of precancerous lesions. Screening can detect cancers of the breast, cervix, colon, rectum, prostate, oral cavity, and skin at early stages.² By following the American Cancer Society Screening Guidelines, cancer may be detected early, thereby increasing the potential for survival. Cancers that can be prevented or detected earlier by screening account for at least half of all new cancer cases.²

Who is at Risk?

Anyone can develop cancer. Since the risk of being diagnosed with cancer increases as individuals age, most cases occur in adults who are middle-aged or older. About 77% of all cancers are diagnosed in persons 55 and older.² Cancer researchers use the word “risk” in different ways, most commonly expressing risk as lifetime risk or relative risk.

Lifetime risk refers to the probability that an individual, over the course of a lifetime, will develop or die from cancer. In the U.S., men have slightly less than a 1 in 2 lifetime risk of developing cancer; for women, the risk is a little more than 1 in 3.² Relative risk is a measure of the strength of the relationship between risk factors and a particular cancer. It compares the risk of developing cancer in persons with a certain exposure or trait to the risk in persons who do not have this characteristic. For example, male smokers are about 23 times more likely to develop lung cancer than nonsmokers, so their relative risk is 23. Women who have a first-degree relative (mother, sister, or daughter) with a history of breast cancer have about twice the risk of developing breast cancer compared to women who do not have a family history.²



How Many New Cancer Cases Are Expected To Occur This Year in Alabama?

In Alabama, there will be approximately 22,340 new cancer cases in 2008; approximately 61 people will hear that they have been diagnosed with cancer each day.²

Estimated New Cancer Cases for Selected Cancer Sites, Alabama, 2008*

Site	New Cases
All Sites	22,340
Female Breast	2,750
Uterine Cervix	170
Colon & Rectum	2,390
Uterine Corpus	490
Leukemia	630
Lung & Bronchus	3,900
Melanoma	820
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	970
Prostate	2,850
Urinary Bladder	890

*Rounded to the nearest 10. Excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers and in situ carcinomas except urinary bladder.
Source: American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures 2008. National Home Office: American Cancer Society.

How Many People Are Expected to Die of Cancer This Year in Alabama?

In Alabama, 9,920 people are expected to die of cancer this year. Lung cancer will account for 3,340 deaths which is approximately 34% of all estimated cancer deaths in Alabama.²

Estimated Cancer Deaths for Selected Cancer Sites, Alabama, 2008*

Site	Deaths
All Sites	9,920
Brain/Nervous System	200
Female Breast	730
Colon & Rectum	870
Leukemia	360
Liver	310
Lung & Bronchus	3,340
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	320
Ovary	280
Pancreas	530
Prostate	490

*Rounded to the nearest 10.
Source: American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures 2008. National Home Office: American Cancer Society.

All Cancers

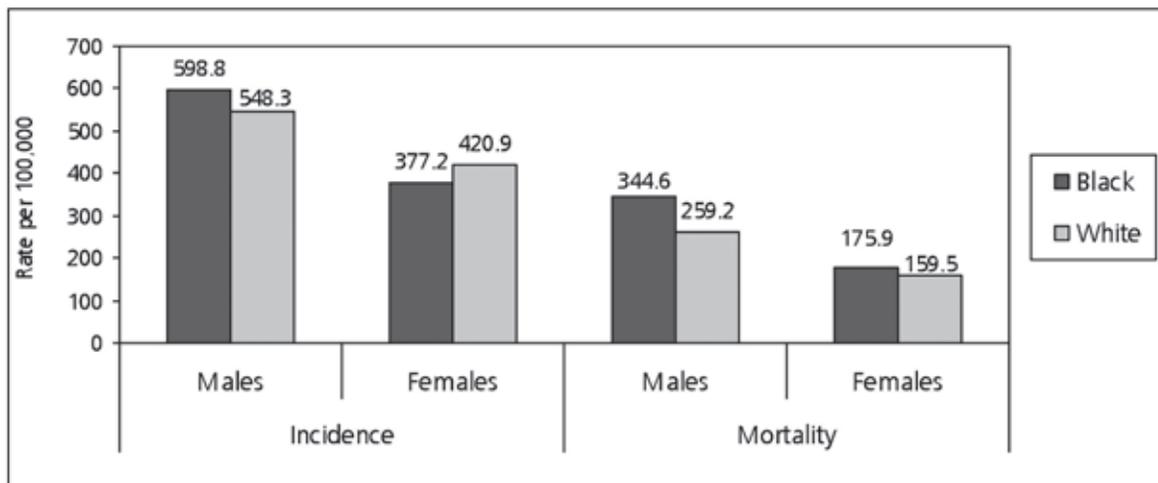
Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, Alabama's cancer incidence rate is 471.9 - lower than the U.S. rate of 476.7.^{3,4} Males in Alabama have a higher cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 562.7 versus 414.1.³ Among males, black males have a higher cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 598.8 versus 548.3.³ Among females, white females have a higher cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 420.9 versus 377.2.³ (See Figure 1 and Tables 1-8.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, Alabama's cancer mortality rate is 206.3 - higher than the U.S. rate of 185.7.^{3,5} Males in Alabama have a higher cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 273.6 versus 162.8.³ Among males, black males have a higher cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 344.6 versus 259.2.³ Among females, black females have a higher cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 175.9 versus 159.5.³ (See Figure 1 and Tables 9 and 10.)

Figure 1: All Sites Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, by Sex and Race, Alabama

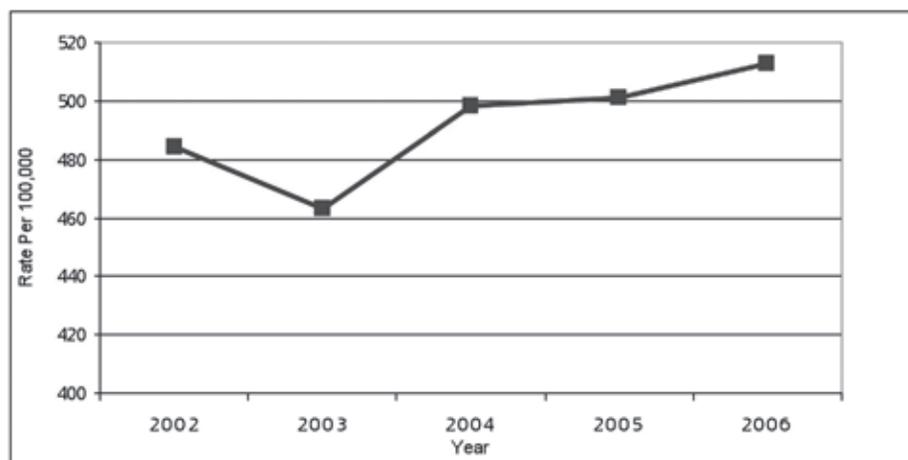


*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008. Cancer Incidence (1997-2006), Cancer Mortality (1999-2006).

Trends:

Between 2002 and 2006, the percentage change for all sites cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 5.9%; the annual percentage change during this time was 1.9%.³ (See Figure 2 and Table 2.)

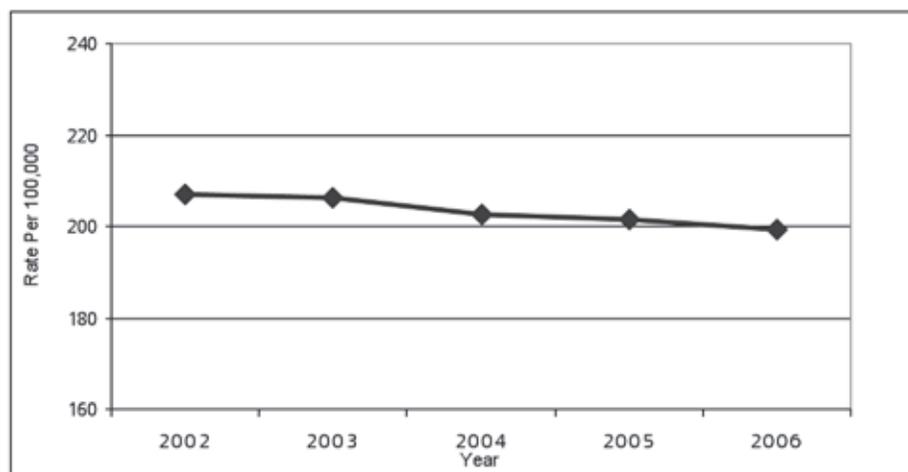
Figure 2: Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates*, All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 2002-2006



*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008.

Between 2002 and 2006, the percentage change for all sites cancer mortality in Alabama had an overall decrease of 3.8%; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.0%.³ The decrease in cancer mortality was found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 3 and Table 10.)

Figure 3: Trends in Cancer Mortality Rates*, All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 2002-2006



*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008.

Selected Cancers

LUNG CANCER

2008 Estimates:

In 2008, an estimated 3,900 new cases of lung and bronchus cancer and an estimated 3,340 deaths from lung and bronchus cancer are expected to occur in Alabama.²

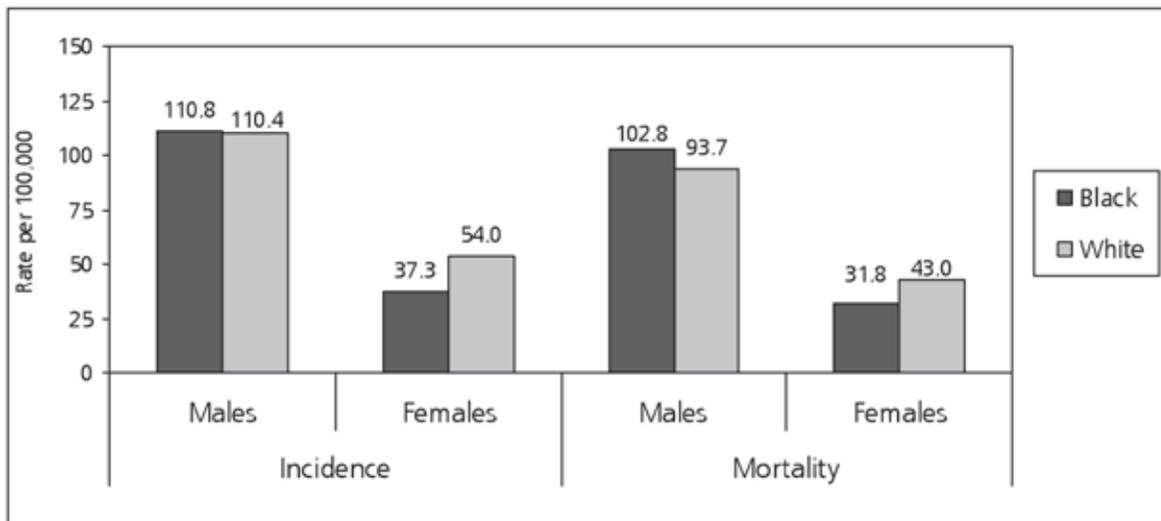
Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, the lung cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 75.5 - higher than the U.S. rate of 68.9.^{3,4} Males in Alabama have a higher lung cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 110.3 versus 50.4.³ Among males in Alabama, black males have a slightly higher lung cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 110.8 versus 110.4.³ Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher lung cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 54.0 versus 37.3.³ (See Figure 4 and Tables 1-8.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, the lung cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 63.0 - higher than the U.S. rate of 53.3.^{3,5} Males in Alabama have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 95.0 versus 40.6.³ Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 102.8 versus 93.7.³ Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than black females with a rate of 43.0 versus 31.8.³ (See Figure 4 and Tables 9 and 10.)

Figure 4: Lung Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, by Sex and Race, Alabama

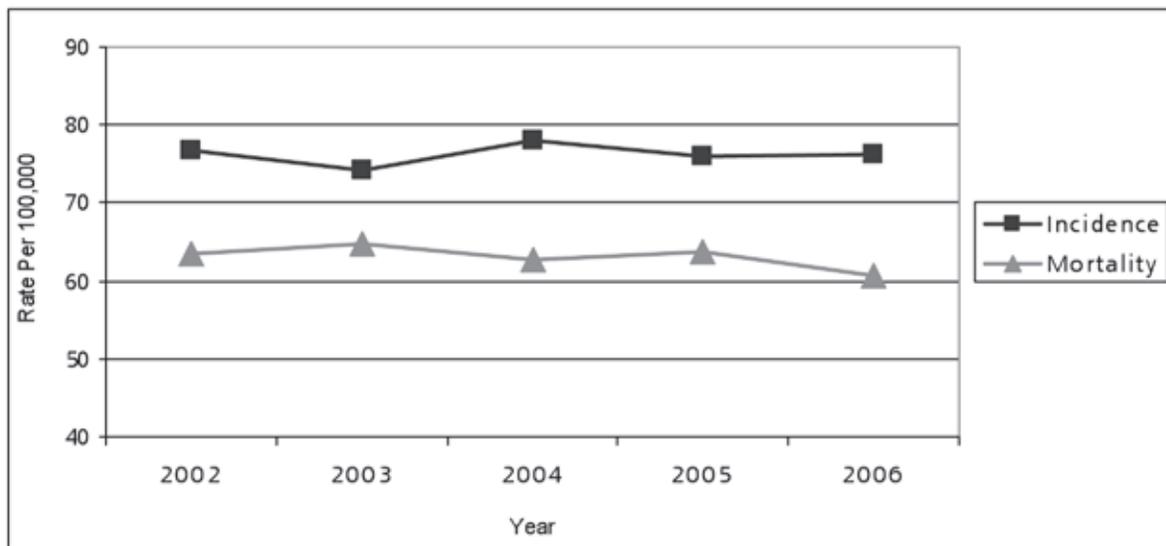


*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008. Cancer Incidence (1997-2006), Cancer Mortality (1999-2006).

Trends:

Between 2002 and 2006, the percentage change for lung cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 0.7%; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.1%.³ For lung cancer mortality, between 2002 and 2006, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 4.6%; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.1%.³ (See Figure 5 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 5: Trends in Lung Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males and Females, Alabama, 2002-2006



*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008.

Risk Factors:

Cigarette smoking is by far the most important risk factor for lung cancer. Risk increases with quantity and duration of cigarette consumption. Other risk factors include occupational or environmental exposure to secondhand smoke, radon, asbestos (particularly among smokers), certain metals (chromium, cadmium, arsenic), some organic chemicals, radiation, air pollution, and a history of tuberculosis.² Genetic susceptibility can also play a contributing role in the development of lung cancer, especially in those who develop lung cancer at an early age.²

Tobacco Use:

Alabama adults and Alabama youth have higher rates of cigarette smoking than the national averages. While 22.5% of Alabama adults and 24.4% of Alabama youth smoke, the national averages are 19.7% and 20.0% respectively.⁶ Adults with low levels of education have the highest rates of cigarette smoking of all age groups, genders, and races in Alabama.⁶ (See Table 11 for additional information on smoking rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

COLORECTAL CANCER

2008 Estimates:

In 2008, an estimated 2,390 new cases of colorectal cancer and an estimated 870 colorectal cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.²

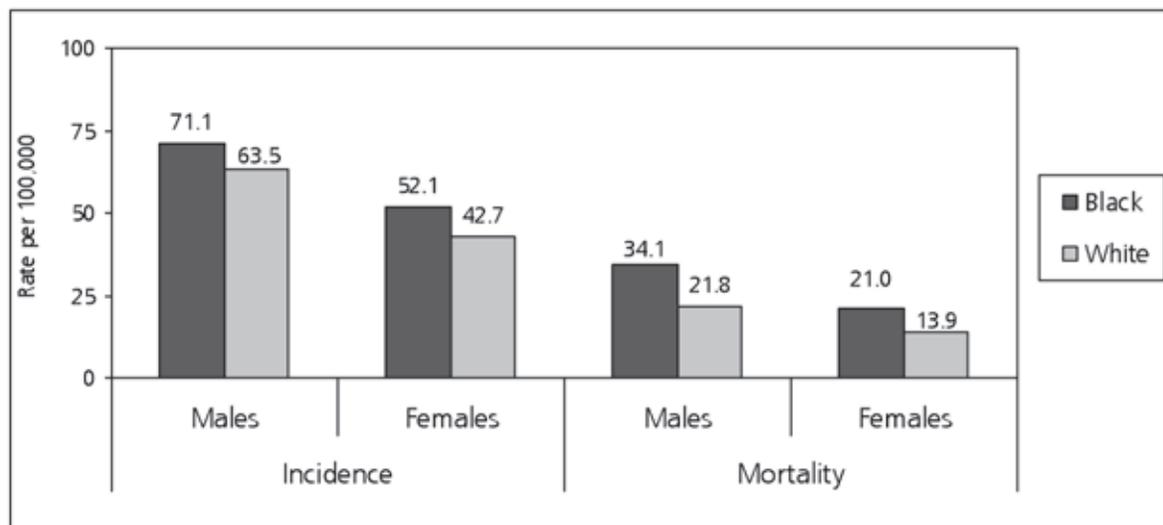
Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, the colorectal cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 53.4 – higher than the U.S. rate of 51.9.^{3,4} Males in Alabama have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 65.0 versus 44.8.³ Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 71.1 versus 63.5.³ Among females in Alabama, black females have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white females with a rate of 52.1 versus 42.7.³ (See Figure 6 and Tables 1-8.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, the colorectal cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 18.8 – slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 17.9.^{3,5} Males in Alabama have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 23.9 versus 15.3.³ Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 34.1 versus 21.8.³ Among females in Alabama, black females have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 21.0 versus 13.9.³ (See Figure 6 and Tables 9 and 10.)

Figure 6: Colorectal Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, by Sex and Race, Alabama

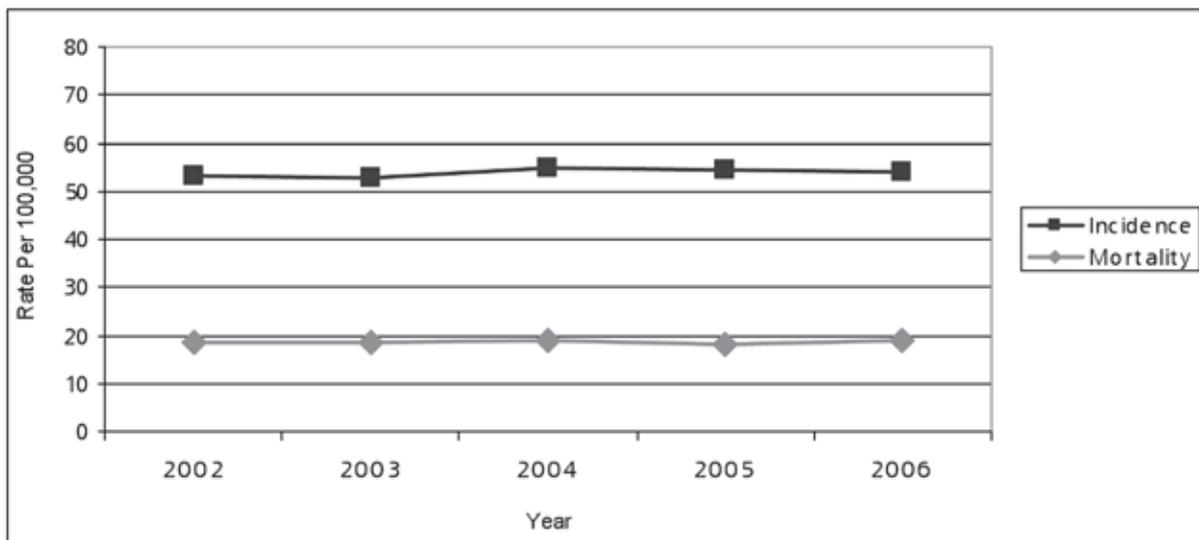


*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008. Cancer Incidence (1997-2006), Cancer Mortality (1999-2006).

Trends:

Between 2002 and 2006, the percentage change for colorectal cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 1.5%; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.6%.³ For colorectal cancer mortality, between 2002 and 2006, the percentage change had an overall increase of 2.8%; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.3%.³ (See Figure 7 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 7: Trends in Colorectal Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males & Females, Alabama, 2002-2006



*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008.

Risk Factors:

The risk of colorectal cancer increases with age; more than 90% of these cancers are diagnosed in individuals over 50.² Risk is also increased by certain inherited genetic mutations [familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) and hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC)], a personal or family history of colorectal cancer and/or polyps, or a personal history of chronic inflammatory bowel disease.² Several modifiable factors are associated with an increased risk of colorectal cancer. These include smoking, physical inactivity, obesity, heavy alcohol consumption, a diet high in red or processed meat, and inadequate intake of fruits and vegetables.¹

Early Detection:

Beginning at age 50, men and women who are at average risk for developing colorectal cancer should begin screening. Screening can result in the detection and removal of colorectal polyps before they become cancerous, as well as detect cancers at an early stage.² When colorectal cancers are detected at an early, localized stage, the 5-year survival rate is 90%; however, only 39% of colorectal cancer cases are diagnosed at this stage, mostly due to low rates of screening.² For individuals with regional stage diagnosis, the 5-year survival rate is 68%, and for persons with distant stage diagnosis, the 5-year survival rate is 10%.² For all adults 50 years of age and older, Alabama adults have lower rates of colorectal cancer screening than the national averages.⁶ Adults with low education have the lowest colorectal cancer screening rates of all genders and races in Alabama.⁶ (See page 22 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines for the early detection of colorectal cancer and Table 12 for more information on colorectal cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

BREAST CANCER

2008 Estimates:

In 2008, an estimated 2,750 new cases of female breast cancer and an estimated 730 female breast cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.²

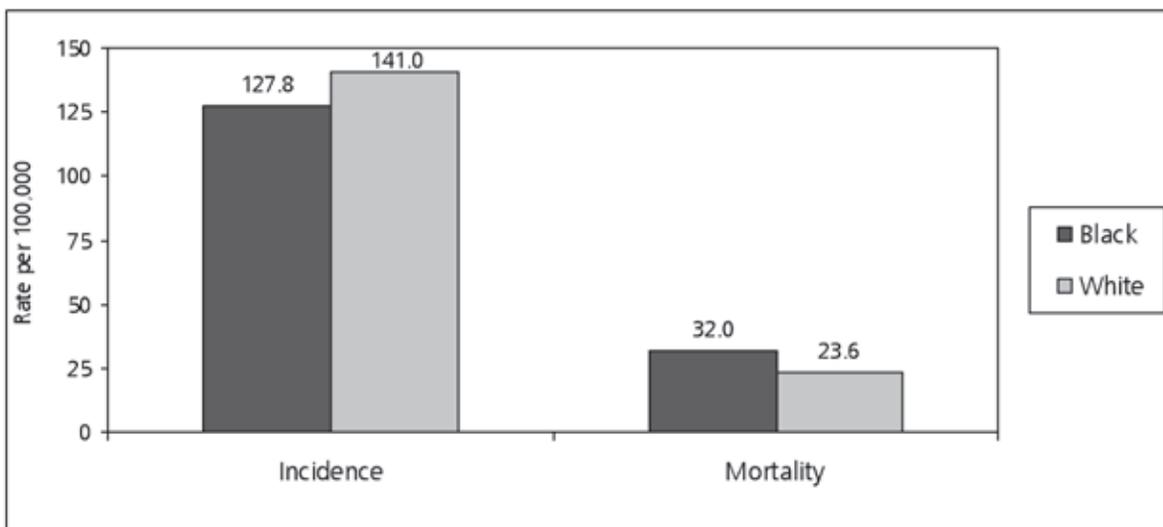
Incidence Rates:

The female breast cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 139.3 – lower than the U.S. rate of 152.8.^{3,4} White females in Alabama have a higher breast cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 141.0 versus 127.8.³ (See Figure 8 and Tables 1-8.)

Mortality Rates:

The female breast cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 25.5 – higher than the U.S. rate of 24.4.^{3,5} Black females in Alabama have a higher breast cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 32.0 versus 23.6.³ (See Figure 8 and Tables 9 and 10.)

Figure 8: Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, by Race, Alabama

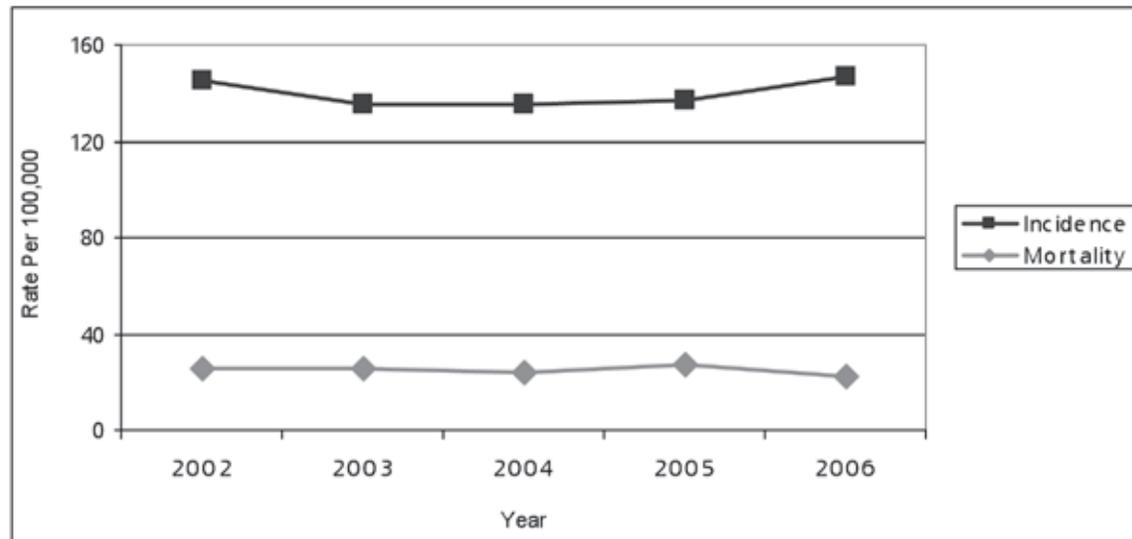


*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008. Cancer Incidence (1997-2006), Cancer Mortality (1999-2006).

Trends:

Between 2002 and 2006, the percentage change for breast cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 0.9%; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.4%.³ For breast cancer mortality, between 2002 and 2006, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 13.8%; the annual percentage change during this time was -2.0%.³ (See Figure 9 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 9: Trends in Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, Alabama, 2002 -2006



*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008.

Risk Factors:

Aside from being female, age is the most important factor affecting breast cancer risk. Risk is also increased by inherited genetic mutations in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, a personal or family history of breast cancer, high breast tissue density, biopsy-confirmed hyperplasia, and high-dose radiation to the chest, typically related to a medical procedure.² Reproductive factors that increase breast cancer risk include a long menstrual history (menstrual periods that start early and/or end late in life), never having children, recent use of oral contraceptives, and having one's first child after age 30.² Some potentially modifiable risk factors include being overweight or obese after menopause, use of postmenopausal hormone therapy, physical inactivity, and consumption of one or more alcoholic beverages per day.²

Early Detection:

Mammography can detect breast cancer at an early stage, when treatment may be more effective and survival more likely.² Numerous studies have shown that early detection saves lives and increases treatment options. When breast cancers are detected and diagnosed at the localized stage, the relative 5-year survival rate is 98%, compared to a rate of only 27% for breast cancers detected at the distant stage.² Alabama females have a slightly lower rate of mammography screening than the U.S. average – 59.6% of Alabama females have had a mammogram in the past year compared to 61.2% of U.S. females.⁶ Black females in Alabama have a slightly higher rate of mammography than white females.⁶ Females with a low education have the lowest rate of mammography of all age groups and races.⁶ (See page 22 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines for the early detection of breast cancer and Table 13 for more information on breast cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

A Call to Action: Mammography can detect breast cancer at an early stage, when treatment may be more effective and survival is more likely.²

PROSTATE CANCER

2008 Estimates:

In 2008, an estimated 2,850 new cases of prostate cancer and an estimated 490 prostate cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.²

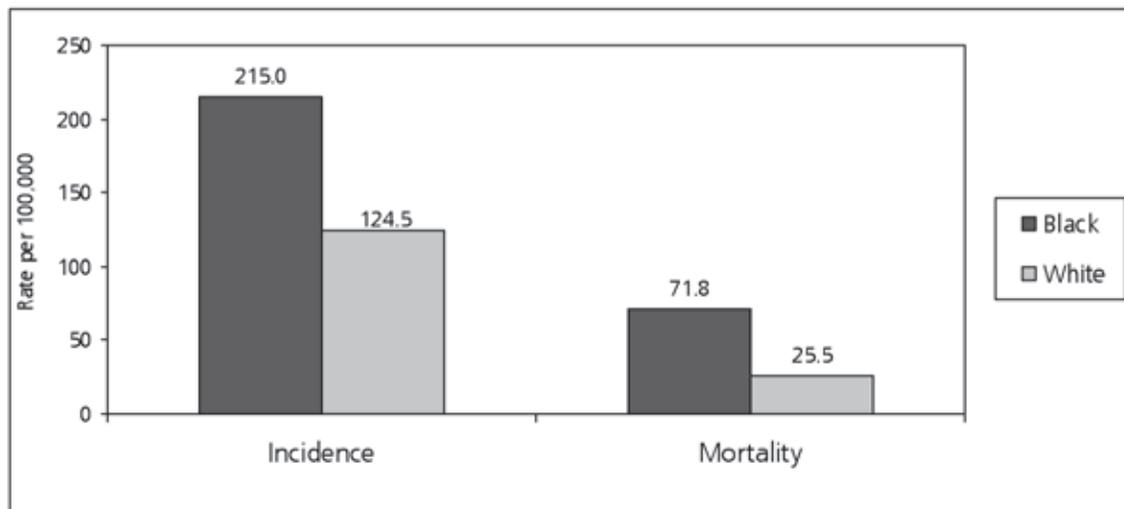
Incidence Rates:

The prostate cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 144.6 – lower than the U.S. rate of 158.2.^{3,4} Black males in Alabama have a higher prostate cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 215.0 versus 124.5.³ (See Figure 10 and Tables 1-8.)

Mortality Rates:

The prostate cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 33.8 – higher than the U.S. rate of 25.4.^{3,5} Black males in Alabama have a higher prostate cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 71.8 versus 25.5.³ (See Figure 10 and Tables 9 and 10.)

Figure 10: Prostate Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males, by Race, Alabama

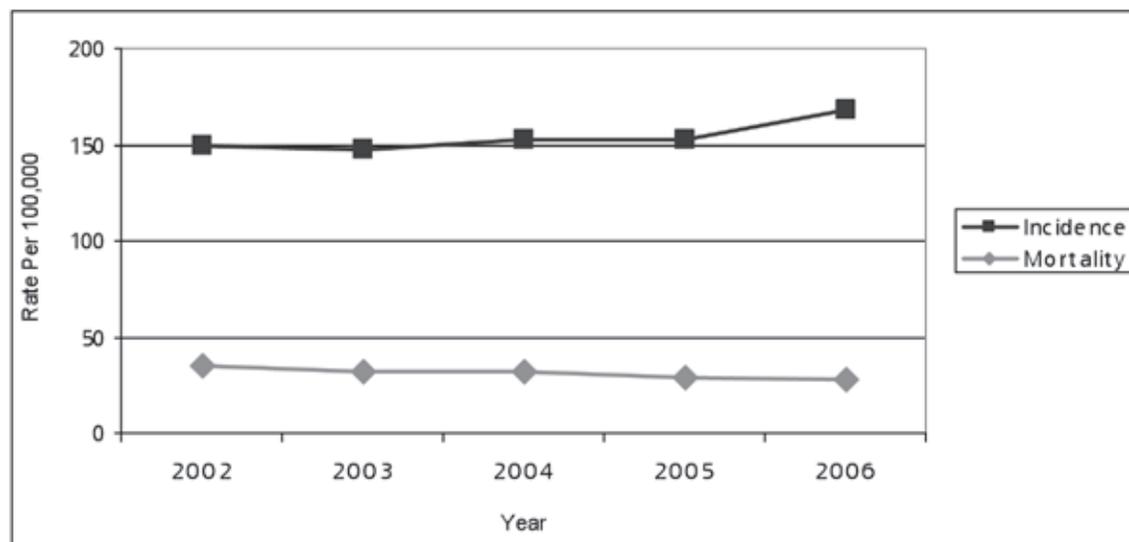


*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008. Cancer Incidence (1997-2006), Cancer Mortality (1999-2006).

Trends:

Between 2002 and 2006, the percentage change for prostate cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 12.1%; the annual percentage change during this time was 2.7%.³ For prostate cancer mortality, between 2002 and 2006, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 19.5%; the annual percentage change during this time was -5.0%.³ The decrease in prostate cancer mortality was found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 11 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 11: Trends in Prostate Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males, Alabama, 2002-2006



*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008.

Risk Factors:

Age, ethnicity, and family history are the only well-established risk factors for prostate cancer.² About 64% of all prostate cancers are diagnosed in men aged 65 and older. African American men and Jamaican men of African descent have the highest prostate cancer incidence rates in the world.² Recent studies indicate that strong familial disposition may account for 5-10% of prostate cancer cases. There is also evidence linking a diet high in saturated fat to an increased risk of developing prostate cancer.²

Early Detection:

The American Cancer Society recommends that the prostate-specific antigen (PSA) blood test and the digital rectal examination (DRE) should be offered to men at average risk beginning at age 50.² Individuals at high risk of developing prostate cancer (African Americans or men with a strong family history) should begin screening at age 45.² All men should be given information about the benefits and limitations of testing so they can make informed decisions. The 5-year survival rate for prostate cancer is almost 100% when the cancer is diagnosed and treated at the local and regional stages; 90% of prostate cancers are discovered at these stages.² Males in Alabama have higher rates of PSA screening but lower rates of DRE screening than the U.S. averages.⁶ Males of low education have the lowest rates of both PSA and DRE screening of all groups.⁶ (See page 22 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines concerning the early detection of prostate cancer and Table 14 for more information on prostate cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

CERVICAL CANCER

2008 Estimates:

In 2008, it is estimated that 170 new cases of cervical cancer will occur in Alabama.²

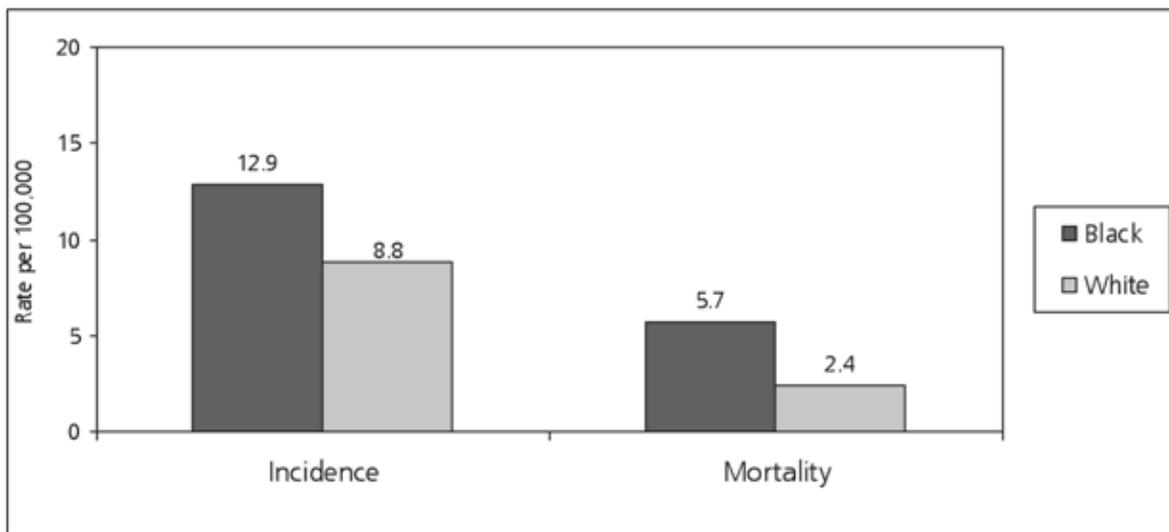
Incidence Rates:

The cervical cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 9.8 – higher than the U.S. rate of 8.5.^{3,4} Black females in Alabama have a higher cervical cancer incidence rate than white females with a rate of 12.9 versus 8.8³ (See Figure 12 and Tables 1-8.)

Mortality Rates:

The cervical cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 3.1 – slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 2.4.^{3,5} Black females in Alabama have a higher cervical cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 5.7 versus 2.4³ (See Figure 12 and Tables 9 and 10.)

Figure 12: Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, by Race, Alabama

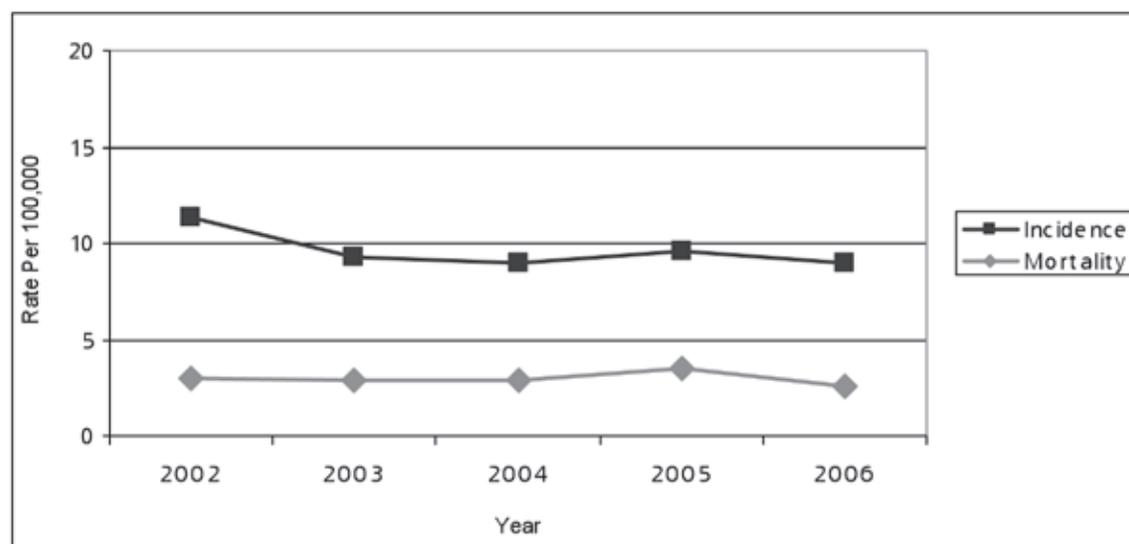


*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008. Cancer Incidence (1997-2006), Cancer Mortality (1999-2006).

Trends:

Between 2002 and 2006, the percentage change for cervical cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 19.7%; the annual percentage change during this time was -4.3%.³ For cervical cancer mortality, between 2002 and 2006, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 13.6%; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.6%.³ (See Figure 13 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 13: Trends in Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, Alabama, 2002-2006



*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008.

Risk Factors:

The primary cause of cervical cancer is infection with certain types of human papillomavirus (HPV).² Women who begin having sex at an early age or who have many sexual partners are at increased risk for HPV and cervical cancer. However, a woman may be infected with HPV even if she has had only one sexual partner. Persistence of the infection and progression to cancer may be influenced by factors such as immunosuppression, high parity, cigarette smoking, and nutritional factors. Long-term use of oral contraceptives is also associated with increased risk of cervical cancer.²

Early Detection:

Cervical cancer is detected primarily by using a Pap test which can detect abnormal cellular changes. The Pap test is a simple procedure in which a small sample of cells is collected from the cervix and examined.² When detected at a localized stage, the 5-year survival rate for invasive cervical cancer is 92%.² As a group, females 18 years of age and older in Alabama have a slightly lower rate of cervical cancer screening than the U.S. average.⁶ Females of low education have the lowest rate of screening for all ages and races.⁶ (See page 22 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines for the early detection of cervical cancer and Table 15 for more information on cervical cancer screening rates in Alabama.)

A Call to Action: When detected at an early stage, invasive cervical cancer is one of the most successfully treated cancers.

MELANOMA

2008 Estimates:

In 2008, it is estimated that 820 new cases of melanoma will occur in Alabama.²

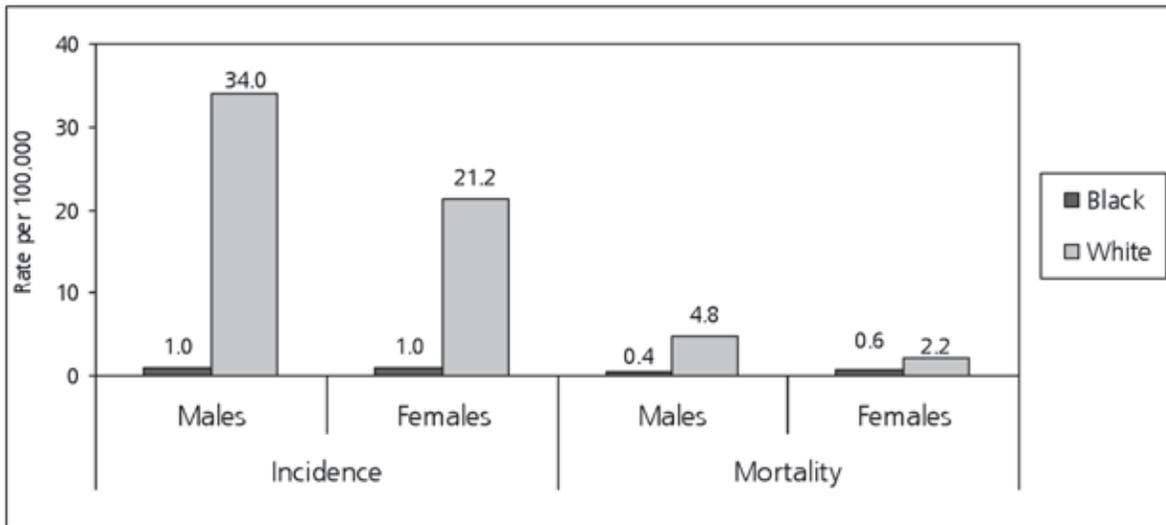
Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, the melanoma incidence rate in Alabama is 22.2 – higher than the U.S. rate of 17.5.^{3,4} Males in Alabama have a higher melanoma incidence rate than females with a rate of 29.0 versus 17.6.³ Among males in Alabama, white males have a significantly higher melanoma incidence rate than black males with a rate of 34.0 versus 1.0.³ Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher melanoma incidence rate than black females with a rate of 21.2 versus 1.0.³ (See Figure 14 and Tables 1-8.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, the melanoma mortality rate in Alabama is 2.7 – slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 2.6.^{3,5} Males in Alabama have a higher melanoma mortality rate than females with a rate of 3.9 versus 1.8.³ Among males in Alabama, white males have a higher melanoma mortality rate than black males with a rate of 4.8 versus 0.4.³ Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher melanoma mortality rate than black females with a rate of 2.2 versus 0.6.³ (See Figure 14 and Tables 9 and 10.)

Figure 14: Melanoma Incidence and Mortality Rates*, by Sex and Race, Alabama



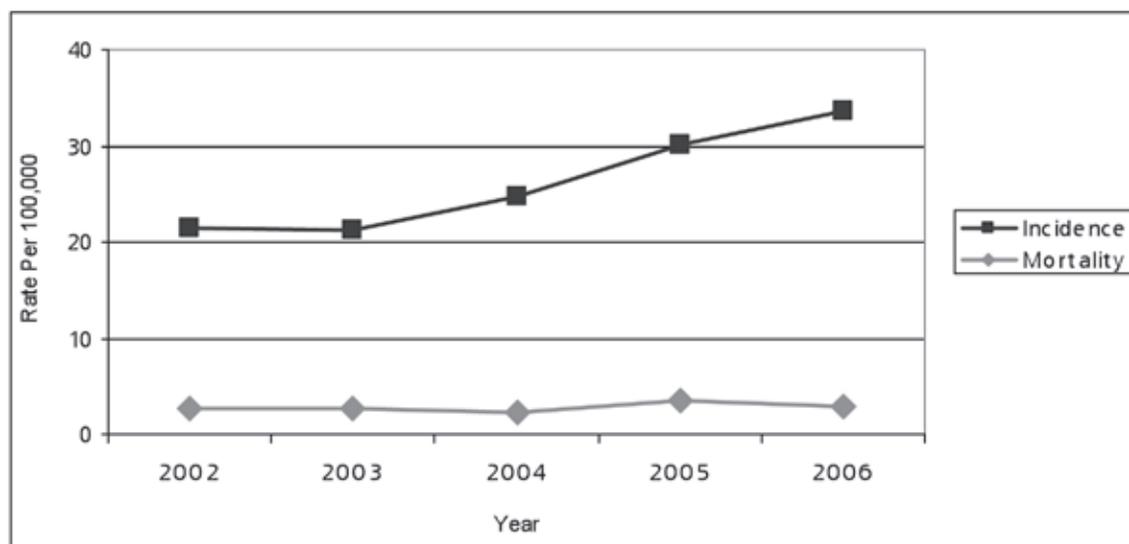
*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008. Cancer Incidence (1997-2006), Cancer Mortality (1999-2006).

Trends:

Between 2002 and 2006, the percentage change for melanoma incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 57.3%; the annual percentage change during this time was 13.7%.³ For melanoma mortality, between 2002 and 2006, the percentage change had an overall increase of 7.2%; the annual percentage change during this time was 4.8%.³ (See Figure 15 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Since 2003 the number of dermatology clinics reporting to the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR) has more than tripled. This increase in case reporting is more than likely responsible for the significant increase in the melanoma incidence trend.

Figure 15: Trends in Melanoma Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males and Females, Alabama, 2002-2006



*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008.

Risk Factors:

Major risk factors for melanoma include a personal or family history of melanoma and the presence of atypical moles or a large number of moles (greater than 50). Other risk factors for all types of skin cancer include sun sensitivity (burning easily, difficulty tanning, natural blond or red hair color); a history of excessive sun exposure; use of tanning booths; diseases that suppress the immune system; a past history of basal cell or squamous cell skin cancers; and occupational exposure to coal tar, pitch, creosote, arsenic compounds, or radiation.²

Early Detection:

The best way to detect skin cancer early is to recognize changes in skin growths or the appearance of new growths.² Adults should undergo regular dermatologic assessment and thoroughly examine their skin on a regular basis.² Suspicious lesions or changes in a lesion's appearance should be evaluated by a physician.² A simple ABCD rule outlines the warning signals of the most common type of melanoma: A is for asymmetry (one half of the mole does not match the other half); B is for border irregularity (the edges are ragged, notched, or blurred); C is for color (the pigmentation is not uniform, with variable degrees of tan, brown, or black); D is for diameter greater than 6 millimeters (about the size of a pencil eraser).² If detected at its earliest stages and treated properly, melanoma is highly curable.² When detected at a localized stage, the 5-year survival rate is 99%; the 5-year survival rates for regional and distant stage diseases are 65% and 15%, respectively.²

Lifestyle Factors and Cancer

Tobacco use is the single largest preventable cause of disease and premature death in the U.S.¹

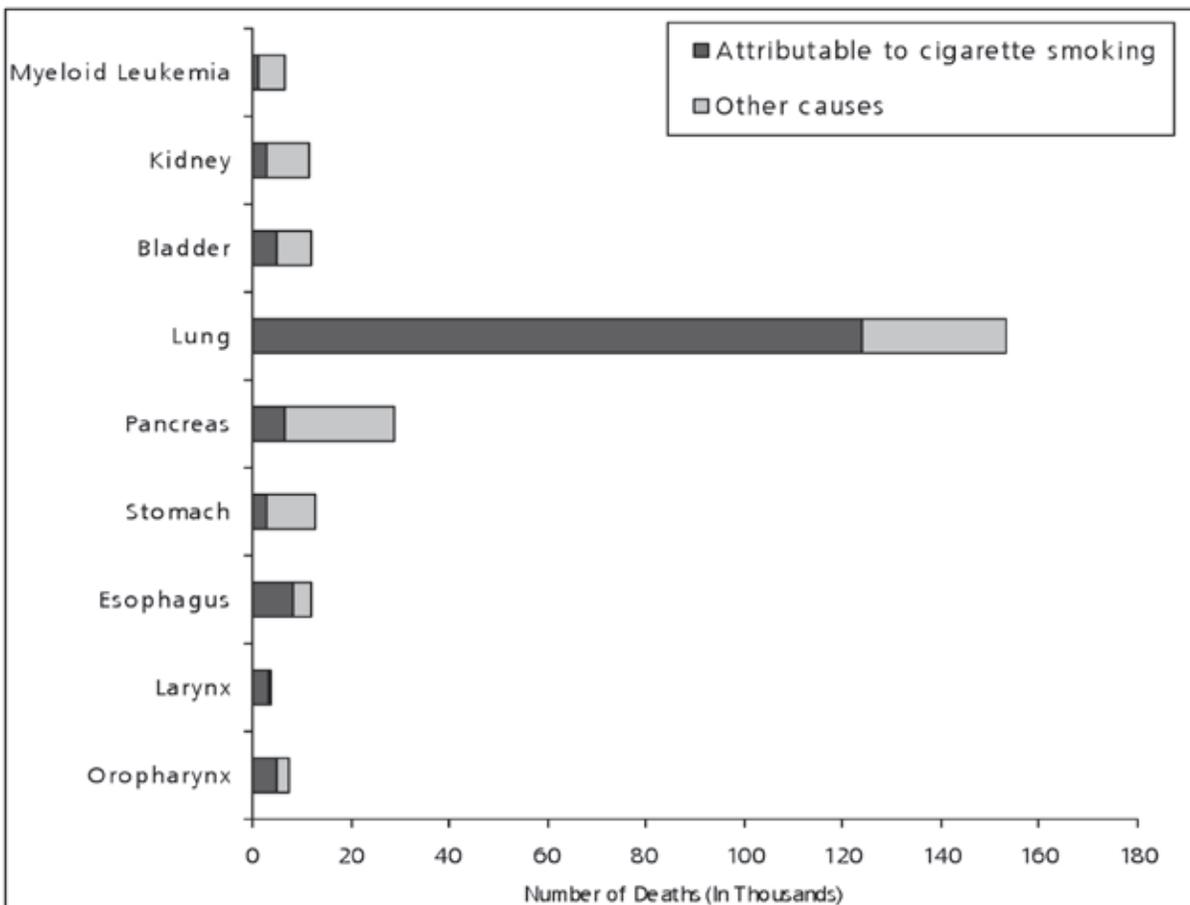
Major Risk Factors to Cancer Incidence and Mortality:

Much of the suffering and death from cancer could be prevented by more systematic efforts to reduce tobacco use, improve diet and physical activity, reduce obesity, and expand the use of established screening tests.¹ The American Cancer Society estimates that in 2008 about 170,000 cancer deaths will be caused by tobacco use alone. In addition, approximately one-third (188,550) of the 565,650 cancer deaths expected to occur in 2008 are attributed to poor nutrition, physical inactivity, overweight, and obesity.¹

Tobacco Use:

Smoking-related diseases are the most preventable cause of death in our society.² Each year, smoking results in an estimated 438,000 premature deaths, of which about 38,000 are in nonsmokers as a result of exposure to secondhand smoke. Smoking also accounts for \$167 billion in health care expenditures and productivity losses.¹ Tobacco use is attributable to cancers of the lung, oral cavity, pharynx, larynx, leukemia, stomach, esophagus, bladder, kidney, and pancreas.⁷ Tobacco use is also associated with an increased risk of colon cancer and cervical cancer.⁷

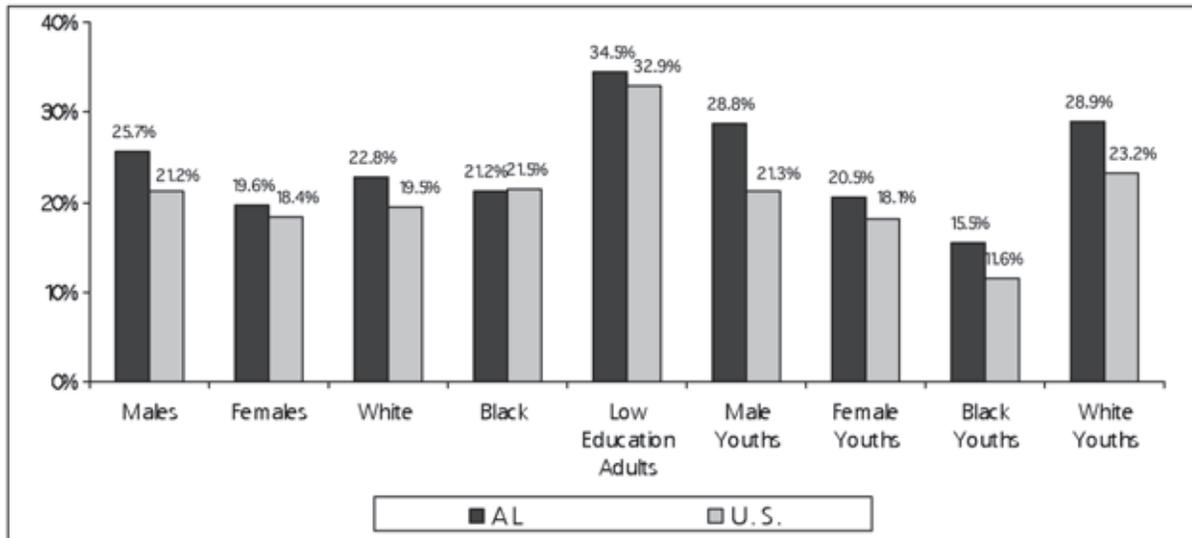
Figure 16: Annual Number of Cancer Deaths Attributable to Smoking, by Site, U.S.



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Annual smoking-attributable mortality, years of potential life lost, and productivity losses – United States, 1997-2001. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2005;54(25):625-628.

The largest disparities in smoking prevalence are by socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity, and state of residence.¹ Adults without a high school degree are almost three times more likely to be current smokers than those with a college degree. In Alabama, both adults and youth have higher rates of smoking than U.S. averages.⁹ Adult males have higher rates of smoking than females – more than one-fourth of all adult males in Alabama smoke. Adults with low education (less than a high school education) have the highest rates of cigarette smoking in Alabama of all age groups, genders, and races.⁹ (See Figure 17 and Table 11 for additional data on smoking rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Figure 17: Current Cigarette Smokers, Alabama and the U.S., Adults (2007) and Youth Grades 9-12 (AL 2005, U.S. 2007)



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

A Call to Action - The Benefits of Quitting

Within 20 minutes after you smoke that last cigarette, your body begins a series of changes that continues for years...

20 minutes after quitting: Your heart rate drops.

12 hours after quitting: The carbon monoxide level in your blood drops to normal.

2 weeks to 3 months: Your heart attack risk begins to drop. Your lung function begins to improve.

1 to 9 months after quitting: Your coughing and shortness of breath begin to decrease.

1 year after quitting: Your added risk of coronary heart disease is half that of a smoker's.

5 years after quitting: Your stroke risk is reduced to that of a nonsmoker's 5-15 years after quitting.

10 years after quitting: Your lung cancer death rate is about half that of a smoker's. Your risk of cancers of the mouth, throat, esophagus, bladder, kidney, and pancreas decreases.

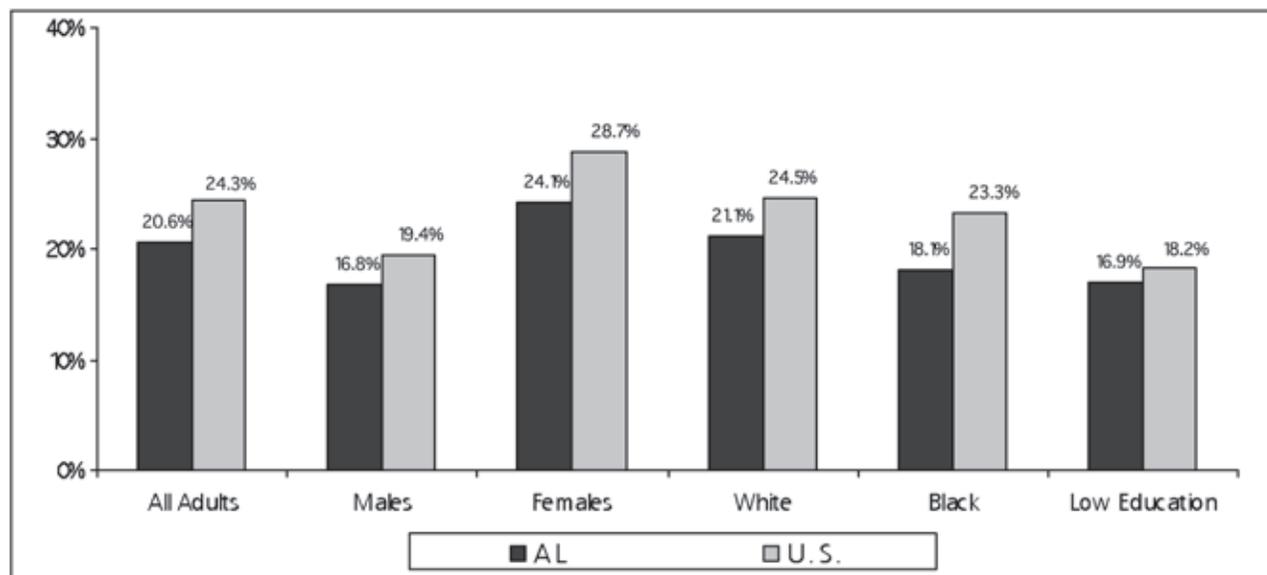
15 years after quitting: Your risk of coronary heart disease is back to that of a nonsmoker's.⁸

Poor Nutrition:

Scientific research has shown that about one-third of all cancer deaths in the U.S. can be attributed to the adult diet, including its effect on obesity.⁷ The strongest relationship between diet and cancer is the benefit of consuming five or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day. Greater consumption of fruits and vegetables is associated with decreased risk of lung, esophageal, stomach, and colorectal cancers.¹ Consuming fruits and vegetables can also potentially reduce the risk of breast, prostate, cervix, endometrium, ovary, liver, kidney, and thyroid cancers.⁷

A smaller percentage of adults in Alabama (20.6%) consume the recommended five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day than the U.S. average (24.3%). At only 16.8%, fewer male adults consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day than all other groups in Alabama.⁹ (See Figure 18 and Table 16 for additional data on fruit and vegetable consumption in Alabama and the U.S.)

Figure 18: Five or More Fruits and Vegetables Daily, Alabama and the U.S., 2007



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Physical Inactivity:

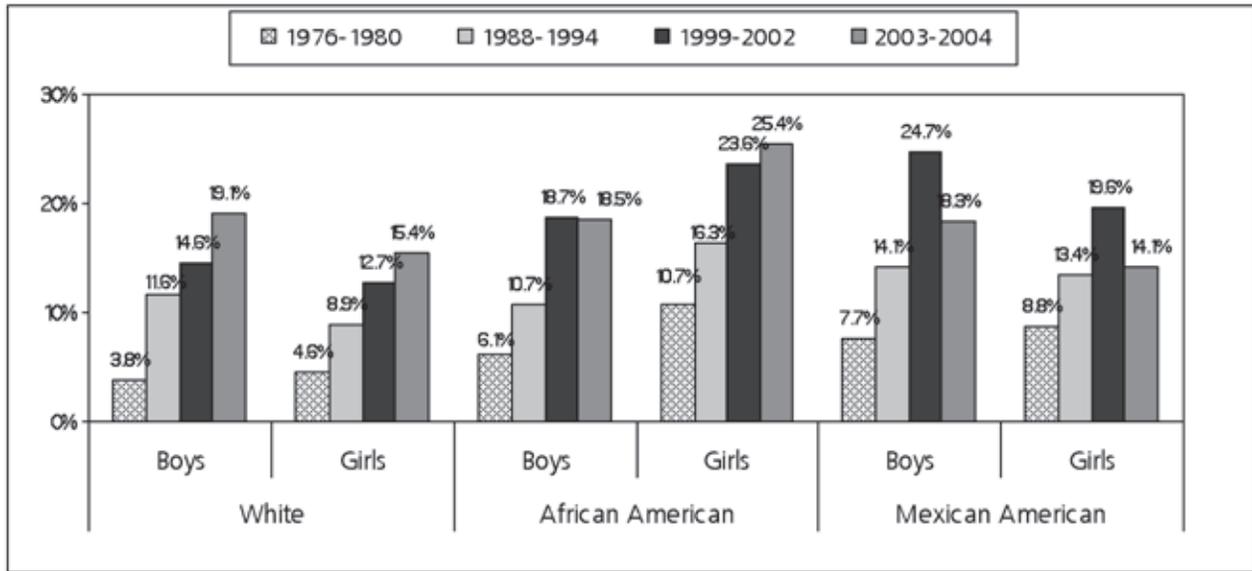
Physical activity acts in a variety of ways to reduce the risk of several types of cancer, including cancers of the breast, colon, prostate, and endometrium.¹ Leading a physically active lifestyle also reduces the risk of other chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, osteoporosis, and hypertension.^{1,7}

Almost one-third of Alabama adults are physically inactive; this is higher than the U.S. average of 23.0%.⁹ The rates of physical inactivity among Alabama males, females, whites, and blacks, are all higher than the U.S. averages for each group.⁹ Low education adults (less than a high school education) have the highest rate of physical inactivity in Alabama – 45.6% are inactive.⁹ (See Table 17 for additional data on physical inactivity in Alabama and U.S.)

Overweight:

The American Cancer Society estimates that in the U.S., overweight and obesity contribute to 14% to 20% of all cancer-related deaths.¹ Overweight and obesity are associated with increased risk for developing many cancers, including cancer of the breast (postmenopausal), colon, endometrium, esophagus, and kidney.¹ It is also believed that obesity increases the risk for cancers of the pancreas, gall bladder, thyroid, ovary, and cervix, and for multiple myeloma, Hodgkin disease, and aggressive prostate cancer.¹ Approximately two-thirds of Americans are overweight or obese – between 1960 and 2004 the rate of adult obesity increased from 13.3% to 33.3%.¹ In the past 20 years, the prevalence of overweight adolescents more than tripled, from 5% to 17.1%.¹ (See Figure 19.)

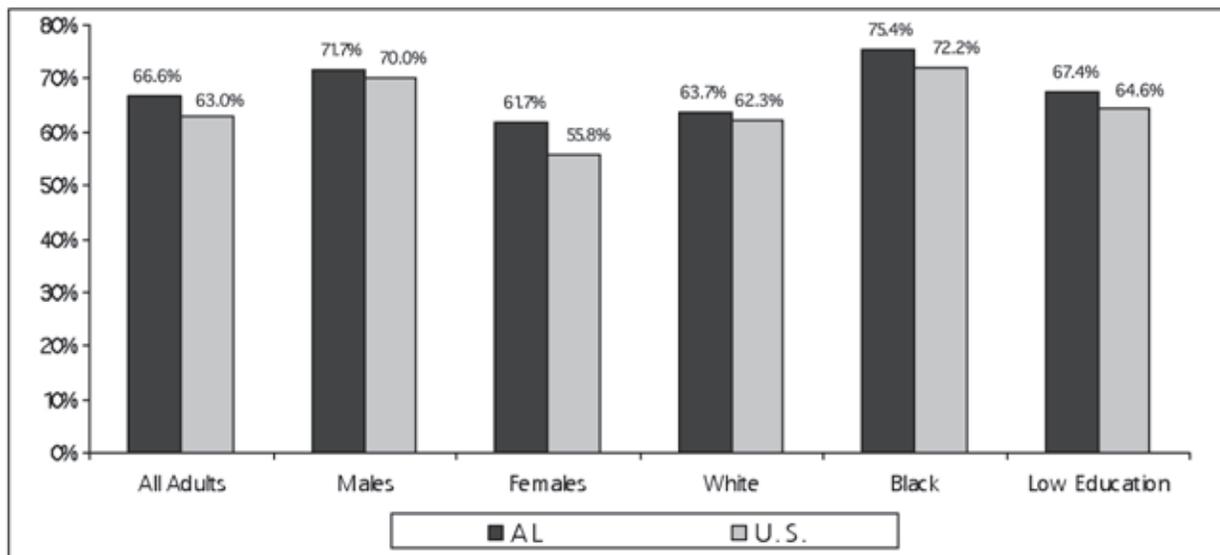
Figure 19: Overweight Children and Adolescents, 12-19 Years, By Gender & Race/Ethnicity, U.S. 1976-2004



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. *Health, United States, 2007 with Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

In Alabama, 66.6% of adults are overweight – higher than the U.S. average of 63.0%.⁹ Males and blacks in Alabama have the highest percentage of overweight persons; 71.7% of male adults are overweight and 75.4% of black adults are overweight.⁹ The rates for these two groups are both higher than the U.S. averages. (See Figure 20 and Table 18 for additional data on overweight adults in Alabama and the U.S.)

Figure 20: Overweight Adults, by Group, Alabama and the U.S., 2007



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

American Cancer Society Guidelines

NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR CANCER PREVENTION

Individual Choices

Maintain a healthy weight throughout life.

- Balance caloric intake with physical activity.
- Avoid excessive weight gain throughout life.
- Achieve and maintain a healthy weight if currently overweight or obese.

Adopt a physically active lifestyle.

- Adults: engage in at least 30 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity, above usual activities, on 5 or more days of the week. Forty-five to 60 minutes of intentional physical activity are preferable.
- Children and adolescents: engage in at least 60 minutes per day of moderate to vigorous physical activity at least 5 days per week.

Consume a healthy diet, with an emphasis on plant sources.

- Choose foods and beverages in amounts that help achieve and maintain a healthy weight.
- Eat 5 or more servings of a variety of vegetables and fruits each day.
- Choose whole grains in preference to processed (refined) grains.
- Limit consumption of processed and red meats.

If you drink alcoholic beverages, limit consumption.

- Drink no more than 1 drink per day for women or 2 per day for men.

Community Action

Public, private, and community organizations should work to create social and physical environments that support the adoption and maintenance of healthful nutrition and physical activity behaviors.

- Increase access to healthful foods in schools, worksites, and communities.
- Provide safe, enjoyable, and accessible environments for physical activity in schools, and for transportation and recreation in communities.



American Cancer Society Screening Guidelines

FOR THE EARLY DETECTION OF CANCER IN ASYMPTOMATIC PEOPLE

Breast

- Yearly mammograms are recommended starting at age 40. The age at which screening should be stopped should be individualized by considering the potential risks and benefits of screening in the context of overall health status and longevity.
- Clinical breast exam should be part of a periodic health exam, about every 3 years for women in their 20s and 30s, and every year for women 40 and older.
- Women should know how their breasts normally feel and report any breast change promptly to their health care providers. Breast self-exam is an option for women starting in their 20s.
- Screening MRI is recommended for women with an approximately 20%-25% or greater lifetime risk of breast cancer, including women with a strong family history of breast or ovarian cancer and women who were treated for Hodgkin disease.

Colon & Rectum

Beginning at age 50, men and women at average risk should begin screening with one of the examination schedules below:

Tests that detect adenomatous polyps and cancer:

- A flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years
- A colonoscopy every 10 years
- A double-contrast barium enema every 5 years
- Computed Tomographic (CT) colonography every 5 years

Tests that primarily detect cancer:

- A guaiac-based fecal occult blood test (gFOBT) or fecal immunochemical test (FIT), with high test sensitivity for cancer every year
- Stool DNA test (interval uncertain)

Individuals with a personal or family history of colorectal cancer or adenomas, inflammatory bowel disease, or high-risk genetic syndromes should continue to follow the most recent recommendations for individuals at increased or high risk.

Prostate

The PSA test and the digital rectal examination should be offered annually, beginning at age 50, to men who have a life expectancy of at least 10 years. Men at high risk (African American men and men with a strong family history of 1 or more first-degree relatives diagnosed with prostate cancer at an early age) should begin testing at age 45. For both men at average risk and high risk, information should be provided about what is known and what is uncertain about the benefits and limitations of early detection and treatment of prostate cancer so they can make an informed decision about testing.

Uterus

Cervix: Screening should begin approximately 3 years after a woman begins having vaginal intercourse, but no later than 21 years of age. Screening should be done every year with regular Pap tests or every 2 years using liquid based tests. At or after age 30, women who have had 3 normal test results in a row may get screened every 2 to 3 years. Alternatively, cervical cancer screening with HPV DNA testing and conventional or liquid-based cytology could be performed every 3 years. However, doctors may suggest a woman get screened more often if she has certain risk factors, such as HIV infection or a weak immune system. Women aged 70 and older who have had 3 or more consecutive normal Pap tests in the last 10 years may choose to stop cervical cancer screening. Screening after total hysterectomy (with removal of the cervix) is not necessary unless the surgery was done as a treatment for cervical cancer. **Endometrium:** The American Cancer Society recommends that at the time of menopause all women should be informed about the risks and symptoms of endometrial cancer and strongly encouraged to report any unexpected bleeding or spotting to their physicians. Annual screening for endometrial cancer with endometrial biopsy beginning at age 35 should be offered to women with or at risk for hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer (HNPCC).

Cancer-related Checkup

For individuals undergoing periodic health examinations, a cancer-related checkup should include health counseling, and, depending on a person's age and gender, might include examinations for cancers of the thyroid, oral cavity, lymph nodes, testes, and ovaries, as well as some nonmalignant diseases.

American Cancer Society guidelines for early cancer detection are assessed annually in order to identify whether there is new scientific evidence sufficient to warrant a reevaluation of current recommendations. If evidence is sufficiently compelling to consider a change or clarification in a current guideline or the development of a new guideline, a formal procedure is initiated. Guidelines are formally evaluated every 5 years regardless of whether new evidence suggests a change in the existing recommendations. There are nine steps in this procedure, and these "guidelines for guideline development" were formally established to provide a specific methodology for science and expert judgment to form the underpinnings of specific statements and recommendations from the Society. These procedures constitute a deliberate process to ensure that all Society recommendations have the same methodological and evidence-based process at their core. This process also employs a system for rating strength and consistency of evidence that is similar to that employed by the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality (AHCRO) and the US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTP).

Table 1 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by Site & Sex, 1997-2006 Combined

Males	Rate	Count	Females	Rate	Count
All Sites	562.7	113,350	All Sites	414.1	107,296
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	19.3	4,026	Oral Cavity and Pharynx	6.7	1,766
Digestive System	107.9	21,462	Digestive System	69.6	18,694
Esophagus	8.4	1,741	Esophagus	1.9	499
Stomach	9.1	1,774	Stomach	4.8	1,297
Small Intestine	2.0	406	Small Intestine	1.4	376
Colon and Rectum	65.0	12,913	Colon and Rectum	44.8	12,014
Colon excluding Rectum	47.4	9,323	Colon excluding Rectum	34.2	9,206
Rectum	17.6	3,590	Rectum	10.7	2,808
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	1.3	259	Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	1.7	436
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	6.7	1,361	Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	2.6	699
Gallbladder	0.7	138	Gallbladder	1.0	266
Pancreas	12.5	2,450	Pancreas	9.2	2,508
Other Digestive Organs	0.3	61	Other Digestive Organs	0.2	61
Respiratory System	121.6	24,540	Respiratory System	53.2	14,135
Larynx	9.9	2,070	Larynx	2.1	547
Lung and Bronchus	110.3	22,172	Lung and Bronchus	50.4	13,422
Bones and Joints	1.2	255	Bones and Joints	0.7	176
Soft Tissue including Heart	3.5	720	Soft Tissue including Heart	2.7	665
Skin (excluding Basal and Squamous)	30.7	6,187	Skin (excluding Basal and Squamous)	18.5	4,588
Melanoma of the Skin	29.0	5,882	Melanoma of the Skin	17.6	4,362
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	1.6	305	Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.9	226
Breast	2.2	432	Breast	139.3	35,527
Female Genital System	*	*	Female Genital System	48.0	12,185
Cervix Uteri	*	*	Cervix Uteri	9.8	2,333
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	*	*	Corpus and Uterus, NOS	17.3	4,504
Corpus Uteri	*	*	Corpus Uteri	16.7	4,355
Uterus, NOS	*	*	Uterus, NOS	0.6	149
Ovary	*	*	Ovary	13.3	3,470
Vagina	*	*	Vagina	1.2	308
Vulva	*	*	Vulva	5.9	1,441
Other Female Genital Organs	*	*	Other Female Genital Organs	0.5	129
Male Genital System	150.2	30,600	Male Genital System	*	*
Prostate	144.6	29,392	Prostate	*	*
Testis	4.2	907	Testis	*	*
Penis	1.3	260	Penis	*	*
Other Male Genital Organs	0.2	41	Other Male Genital Organs	*	*
Urinary System	49.4	9,748	Urinary System	16.7	4,453
Urinary Bladder	30.7	5,889	Urinary Bladder	7.2	1,954
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	17.3	3,585	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	9.0	2,344
Ureter	0.9	187	Ureter	0.4	119
Other Urinary Organs	0.5	87	Other Urinary Organs	0.1	36
Eye and Orbit	1.1	217	Eye and Orbit	0.5	135
Brain and Other Nervous System	9.3	1,943	Brain and Other Nervous System	8.3	2,070
Endocrine System	4.6	960	Endocrine System	9.9	2,354
Thyroid	3.3	688	Thyroid	8.6	2,037
Other Endocrine including Thymus	1.3	272	Other Endocrine including Thymus	1.3	317
Lymphoma	22.4	4,567	Lymphoma	15.6	4,059
Hodgkin Lymphoma	2.7	578	Hodgkin Lymphoma	2.1	494
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	19.7	3,989	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	13.5	3,565
Myeloma	6.9	1,381	Myeloma	4.4	1,186
Leukemia	12.8	2,524	Leukemia	8.0	2,064
Lymphocytic Leukemia	6.2	1,225	Lymphocytic Leukemia	3.5	911
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.2	267	Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.0	219
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	4.5	866	Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	2.4	651
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	5.5	1,097	Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	3.8	976
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	3.6	715	Acute Myeloid Leukemia	2.6	664
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	1.5	299	Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.9	241
Other Leukemia	1.1	202	Other Leukemia	0.7	177
Miscellaneous	17.6	3,401	Miscellaneous	11.6	3,151

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008. Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard.

Table 2 - Trends in Alabama Cancer Incidence, Selected Sites, 2002-2006

Females Cervix					Breast				
	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-19.7				Total PC	0.9			
Total APC	-4.3	0.2	-11.3	3.3	Total APC	0.4	0.8	-4.0	5.0
2002 Rate	11.3	0.7	9.9	12.7	2002 Rate	145.2	2.4	140.6	150.0
2003 Rate	9.3	0.6	8.1	10.7	2003 Rate	135.1	2.3	130.6	139.6
2004 Rate	9.0	0.6	7.8	10.3	2004 Rate	135.5	2.3	131.1	140.1
2005 Rate	9.6	0.6	8.4	11.0	2005 Rate	137.2	2.3	132.8	141.8
2006 Rate	9.0	0.6	7.9	10.3	2006 Rate	146.6	2.4	142.0	151.3

Males Prostate					Males and Females All Sites				
	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	12.1				Total PC	5.9			
Total APC	2.7	0.1	-0.8	6.4	Total APC	1.9	0.1	-0.8	4.8
2002 Rate	149.8	2.8	144.4	155.3	2002 Rate	484.4	3.2	478.1	490.8
2003 Rate	147.4	2.7	142.1	152.8	2003 Rate	463.2	3.1	457.0	469.3
2004 Rate	152.5	2.7	147.2	158.0	2004 Rate	498.0	3.2	491.7	504.4
2005 Rate	152.1	2.7	146.9	157.5	2005 Rate	501.0	3.2	494.8	507.4
2006 Rate	167.8	2.8	162.4	173.4	2006 Rate	513.0	3.2	506.7	519.5

Males and Females Colorectal					Lung				
	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	1.5				Total PC	-0.7			
Total APC	0.6	0.2	-0.7	1.9	Total APC	0.1	0.9	-1.9	2.1
2002 Rate	53.4	1.1	51.4	55.6	2002 Rate	76.7	1.3	74.2	79.2
2003 Rate	52.9	1.1	50.8	55.0	2003 Rate	74.3	1.2	71.9	76.8
2004 Rate	54.8	1.1	52.7	56.9	2004 Rate	77.9	1.3	75.4	80.4
2005 Rate	54.6	1.1	52.6	56.7	2005 Rate	75.9	1.2	73.5	78.4
2006 Rate	54.2	1.1	52.2	56.3	2006 Rate	76.1	1.2	73.7	78.6

Melanoma					Oral				
	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	57.3				Total PC	19.1			
Total APC	13.7*	0.0	7.2	20.5	Total APC	4.6*	0.0	0.5	9.0
2002 Rate	21.4	0.7	20.1	22.8	2002 Rate	12.2	0.5	11.2	13.2
2003 Rate	21.2	0.7	19.9	22.6	2003 Rate	12.2	0.5	11.2	13.2
2004 Rate	24.7	0.7	23.3	26.2	2004 Rate	12.2	0.5	11.2	13.2
2005 Rate	30.1	0.8	28.6	31.7	2005 Rate	13.3	0.5	12.3	14.4
2006 Rate	33.7	0.8	32.0	35.4	2006 Rate	14.5	0.5	13.5	15.6

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard; confidence intervals are 95% for rates and trends. Percent changes were calculated using 1 year for each end point; APCs were calculated using weighted least squares method.

*The APC is significantly different from zero ($p < 0.05$). Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008.

Table 3 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, Males and Females, All Races, 1997-2006 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	471.9	220,642	75.5	35,630	53.4	24,927	12.4	5,798	22.2	10,244
Autauga	461.4	1,930	78.9	326	62.8	254	9.2	41	22.7	100
Baldwin	447.8	7,840	68.5	1240	47.4	835	9.6	166	25.7	436
Barbour	420.6	1257	69.3	208	41.9	125	13.0	39	14.5	43
Bibb	488.5	1004	86.1	178	53.6	110	13.5	28	24.9	53
Blount	356.5	1,974	66.8	376	39.5	219	9.3	52	20.2	111
Bullock	394.0	448	66.4	72	68.6	82	13.6	15	5.8	7
Butler	416.3	1033	73.2	180	53.8	138	11.9	30	17.9	42
Calhoun	505.9	6,287	96.2	1217	58.4	726	16.5	207	19.9	241
Chambers	413.4	1,761	74.4	324	50.8	219	11.4	49	15.2	61
Cherokee	409.3	1225	70.0	217	43.1	130	14.3	43	13.4	40
Chilton	398.0	1662	73.4	310	44.5	183	11.0	47	22.5	95
Choctaw	316.1	578	50.0	95	36.8	68	5.6	11	9.0	16
Clarke	480.5	1405	71.1	211	69.3	203	11.3	33	17.7	50
Clay	448.7	777	87.0	155	45.9	82	14.4	24	20.8	33
Cleburne	391.3	624	63.4	104	48.2	77	10.8	17	12.9	20
Coffee	430.6	2,132	66.6	336	43.0	212	13.8	69	20.7	100
Colbert	422.6	2,757	75.4	506	59.5	394	12.9	83	17.3	110
Conecuh	455.2	746	69.3	117	59.6	100	9.7	15	22.0	35
Coosa	449.4	614	66.7	93	49.6	68	9.3	13	15.6	20
Covington	420.7	1,991	78.7	384	47.2	228	12.5	60	16.4	73
Crenshaw	414.3	687	64.8	110	47.3	82	14.3	24	16.6	28
Cullman	449.7	3,963	79.4	721	50.9	449	16.6	147	31.0	264
Dale	463.1	2,258	81.3	402	47.4	229	14.5	71	27.3	134
Dallas	480.5	2,314	78.4	382	63.4	308	15.6	75	10.3	47
DeKalb	392.2	2,767	62.6	449	42.8	301	10.0	71	21.4	148
Elmore	499.5	3,196	89.3	561	66.8	420	16.0	103	22.1	145
Escambia	473.5	1,975	81.1	342	58.0	243	13.9	60	16.8	66
Etowah	449.6	5,512	80.6	1019	49.7	617	12.1	148	20.1	240
Fayette	396.9	881	63.6	144	46.4	103	11.1	24	20.1	42
Franklin	437.7	1549	88.9	327	52.1	186	13.9	50	20.4	70
Geneva	455.3	1445	79.6	257	52.1	166	15.3	49	30.4	92
Greene	475.8	508	59.7	65	56.1	60	10.5	11	^	^
Hale	500.0	890	69.4	124	64.0	115	10.4	18	13.6	24
Henry	516.8	1026	67.7	137	48.3	97	17.5	35	32.8	60
Houston	503.5	4,899	73.9	729	49.5	482	13.7	134	28.1	266
Jackson	432.4	2,584	72.9	451	53.1	314	12.3	74	21.5	127
Jefferson	538.9	37,629	76.9	5,406	59.5	4,201	12.6	877	24.6	1703
Lamar	456.6	848	73.4	142	45.4	88	15.8	30	25.7	45
Lauderdale	467.6	4,752	74.6	777	55.0	566	13.5	135	25.0	247
Lawrence	401.1	1436	71.3	259	53.4	191	14.1	53	16.3	59
Lee	378.5	3,263	54.7	455	41.4	349	8.7	76	15.6	147
Limestone	427.0	2,783	75.8	489	52.1	332	10.8	70	15.2	100
Lowndes	361.6	470	61.3	81	49.5	63	4.5	6	9.2	12
Macon	374.3	920	50.1	122	55.2	139	10.8	25	3.0	8
Madison	466.0	12,763	69.7	1,895	51.2	1,363	10.0	281	20.2	562
Marengo	412.1	1010	62.7	157	52.2	128	9.8	24	13.6	32
Marion	398.1	1498	71.5	278	49.6	190	11.3	44	20.8	77
Marshall	498.7	4,572	89.6	839	52.4	478	16.5	151	26.4	235
Mobile	517.3	20,288	86.0	3,374	60.3	2,348	13.4	527	20.2	792
Monroe	422.2	1083	67.3	175	52.9	136	12.9	33	18.6	46
Montgomery	463.5	9,839	68.3	1439	52.8	1116	11.3	241	20.3	432
Morgan	536.5	6,251	83.3	980	55.2	634	15.2	179	25.4	296
Perry	398.1	504	59.6	76	49.0	64	6.9	9	7.5	10
Pickens	447.6	1072	77.0	191	44.3	107	9.1	22	15.6	36
Pike	433.6	1267	59.0	175	53.2	157	11.9	35	24.7	70
Randolph	369.9	966	49.2	134	40.9	110	8.9	23	16.5	41
Russell	433.1	2,258	71.4	379	57.4	297	12.7	66	10.1	52
St. Clair	445.5	3,020	91.0	618	44.1	295	10.0	69	23.4	157
Shelby	418.3	5,315	66.8	789	42.7	511	11.6	150	22.3	300
Sumter	356.4	518	61.0	89	36.1	55	7.4	10	7.7	11
Talladega	435.2	3,729	72.0	628	52.6	449	11.4	98	15.8	133
Tallapoosa	420.3	2,111	59.6	311	47.6	242	12.1	60	12.8	61
Tuscaloosa	478.0	7,293	74.7	1134	53.5	808	9.8	150	23.4	359
Walker	541.4	4,420	99.5	837	64.3	528	15.1	123	19.2	152
Washington	441.8	814	69.9	129	49.0	91	8.1	15	16.5	29
Wilcox	470.7	624	55.0	75	69.3	94	8.3	11	16.0	20
Winston	472.0	1346	89.7	264	45.1	130	18.0	50	27.2	74

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008. Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. ^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases.

Table 4 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, Males, All Races, 1997-2006 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Prostate		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	562.7	113,347	110.5	22,200	65.0	12,913	144.6	29,391	19.3	4,032	29.0	5,882
Autauga	527.1	955	117.1	206	77.9	133	113.1	202	13.5	27	33.6	68
Baldwin	507.3	4,157	87.7	735	53.5	437	136.4	1,147	14.2	116	32.0	257
Barbour	517.0	658	118.0	145	44.6	57	148.8	187	20.9	27	24.2	30
Bibb	560.9	516	118.8	109	68.5	65	135.0	120	15.1	16	30.5	30
Blount	427.7	1,072	99.4	246	53.2	135	91.0	231	11.5	32	28.0	69
Bullock	452.2	223	110.3	52	79.7	40	115.5	57	14.4	7	12.2	6
Butler	510.6	538	115.5	122	58.8	62	130.3	141	15.3	16	15.7	16
Calhoun	616.5	3,247	145.4	761	73.6	384	136.7	728	26.2	146	23.4	124
Chambers	508.9	907	116.7	208	63.2	112	105.6	191	19.4	36	21.5	39
Cherokee	502.1	674	106.1	145	52.3	71	127.5	181	21.7	28	13.0	18
Chilton	485.1	901	116.1	216	54.8	95	112.2	210	17.9	37	27.5	51
Choctaw	409.3	325	76.4	62	47.4	35	115.1	96	9.0	8	12.4	10
Clarke	587.1	747	118.0	149	87.8	109	148.3	196	19.0	24	25.9	33
Clay	535.3	416	133.6	107	70.7	53	91.2	72	23.8	18	28.7	21
Cleburne	469.0	330	81.5	60	72.4	51	101.6	72	16.3	11	13.4	10
Coffee	512.9	1,125	92.9	204	49.8	108	148.3	334	20.7	45	22.7	52
Colbert	493.2	1,409	108.2	316	70.7	203	74.2	219	21.2	62	26.3	72
Conecuh	532.6	387	109.9	79	75.9	55	131.3	98	16.4	11	23.3	18
Coosa	523.1	329	99.6	64	60.1	36	125.4	81	17.8	12	21.9	13
Covington	497.7	1,035	118.1	248	51.5	106	119.7	256	20.0	42	22.3	46
Crenshaw	504.9	358	97.8	71	82.7	58	121.5	87	20.4	14	19.6	14
Cullman	532.5	2,083	122.6	491	58.2	225	101.5	406	24.2	93	41.9	163
Dale	552.4	1,191	117.5	256	67.5	144	127.5	272	21.5	49	30.7	69
Dallas	590.6	1,153	115.7	228	77.9	151	173.8	339	22.8	47	12.2	23
DeKalb	465.4	1,424	97.1	303	50.5	153	105.9	324	16.0	50	27.5	83
Elmore	578.0	1,654	127.2	359	88.3	248	118.5	338	23.1	71	26.0	80
Escambia	581.2	1,044	126.6	228	71.6	126	144.5	256	21.7	42	15.8	28
Etowah	545.3	2,852	116.7	622	63.7	321	130.6	696	19.2	101	25.1	133
Fayette	479.1	457	89.1	87	64.0	58	100.1	100	17.0	17	31.6	29
Franklin	527.6	813	133.1	211	68.9	105	86.1	135	22.8	36	26.6	40
Geneva	564.8	785	115.3	165	74.0	100	138.0	197	22.9	32	32.0	45
Greene	591.9	273	100.9	46	87.7	40	192.8	90	22.9	11	^	^
Hale	585.7	453	95.0	73	70.9	55	193.8	150	9.8	8	21.0	16
Henry	621.1	530	106.5	92	67.1	56	201.0	173	29.5	26	34.2	28
Houston	611.6	2,531	112.9	470	62.8	252	171.8	730	22.0	92	38.2	157
Jackson	483.9	1,293	106.6	291	64.9	169	76.9	212	17.1	47	31.3	82
Jefferson	653.0	18,841	112.6	3,213	72.9	2,087	186.8	5,406	19.9	594	33.5	974
Lamar	537.6	434	113.4	92	56.3	46	122.4	103	22.2	17	30.1	23
Lauderdale	566.0	2,477	114.9	508	70.9	311	123.6	554	23.4	101	35.4	150
Lawrence	468.3	745	99.3	163	62.4	100	98.4	156	22.4	37	17.8	31
Lee	453.0	1,649	78.3	279	47.7	174	137.1	482	13.1	51	22.8	92
Limestone	519.6	1,468	116.9	327	61.8	166	126.5	366	18.0	51	16.7	49
Lowndes	419.5	240	85.4	49	52.0	29	117.5	67	^	^	17.8	10
Macon	428.7	455	69.9	74	62.8	66	148.7	160	17.1	18	^	^
Madison	522.5	6,302	95.9	1,134	61.5	721	132.7	1,632	15.2	199	27.0	330
Marengo	513.7	537	100.9	106	62.4	64	122.4	129	18.7	21	13.6	14
Marion	452.0	750	108.3	181	59.5	94	94.9	159	19.2	32	27.1	45
Marshall	572.6	2,275	127.7	512	61.3	237	122.0	494	26.6	109	34.0	132
Mobile	634.8	10,567	124.1	2,048	73.2	1,204	173.9	2,932	21.2	369	28.3	481
Monroe	518.2	584	108.3	122	59.6	68	127.8	148	24.4	28	24.5	27
Montgomery	563.1	4,887	104.8	888	62.1	530	164.6	1,428	19.1	177	28.6	256
Morgan	642.1	3,247	115.4	582	65.8	325	182.6	940	25.5	132	31.4	165
Perry	505.2	268	87.1	46	54.1	28	180.6	97	13.6	7	10.7	6
Pickens	563.6	585	122.0	127	58.8	61	147.7	159	18.2	19	13.2	13
Pike	510.6	643	93.0	118	63.3	79	144.5	184	22.0	29	34.5	41
Randolph	421.2	490	69.2	81	56.0	64	106.3	126	12.4	15	18.2	21
Russell	531.6	1,167	106.5	235	72.4	156	131.8	289	22.5	50	12.7	29
St. Clair	530.0	1,609	125.0	375	45.6	141	112.4	339	14.1	47	32.3	98
Shelby	488.3	2,712	94.2	482	49.1	268	135.9	749	16.6	103	28.6	164
Sumter	437.3	265	103.1	62	35.2	22	132.4	80	^	^	11.6	7
Talladega	512.1	1,899	106.5	396	65.5	239	116.3	434	17.6	70	20.1	75
Tallapoosa	482.1	1,055	88.7	195	59.7	128	137.6	307	18.4	40	17.1	37
Tuscaloosa	555.3	3,685	106.7	698	65.8	430	140.1	932	16.1	107	32.0	214
Walker	647.9	2,262	149.4	526	77.4	270	130.4	464	21.9	80	22.7	80
Washington	574.9	476	107.7	88	59.5	51	184.0	153	14.6	12	24.5	20
Wilcox	595.7	332	90.4	50	95.6	53	176.6	99	13.5	8	12.9	7
Winston	551.9	694	135.6	177	55.7	69	95.4	119	27.3	34	33.7	41

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008. Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases.

Table 5 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, Females, All Races, 1997-2006 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Breast		Cervix		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	414.0	107,295	50.5	13,430	44.8	12,014	139.3	35,527	9.8	2,333	6.7	1,766	17.6	4,362
Autauga	421.4	975	52.0	120	52.9	121	145.8	340	10.3	24	5.8	14	13.7	32
Baldwin	400.8	3,683	52.5	505	42.0	398	135.6	1235	9.1	70	5.5	50	20.5	179
Barbour	368.8	599	37.7	63	40.7	68	134.2	213	8.5	14	7.3	12	8.8	13
Bibb	449.3	488	62.4	69	41.3	45	145.6	158	12.8	13	10.7	12	20.9	23
Blount	306.3	902	42.3	130	27.8	84	98.5	290	7.3	19	6.7	20	14.9	42
Bullock	368.1	225	32.2	20	57.5	42	128.8	73	11.7	6	13.7	8	^	^
Butler	351.2	495	42.8	58	50.4	76	113.2	151	10.5	14	9.0	14	20.3	26
Calhoun	439.4	3,040	62.9	456	47.3	342	134.8	917	11.8	73	8.7	61	17.7	117
Chambers	357.8	854	46.8	116	42.5	107	112.0	257	13.9	26	4.7	13	9.8	22
Cherokee	348.6	551	43.1	72	36.1	59	117.2	180	^	^	8.8	15	14.7	22
Chilton	340.2	761	40.9	94	37.9	88	111.2	245	11.1	22	4.3	10	20.1	44
Choctaw	253.2	253	30.9	33	30.9	33	82.5	79	8.4	7	^	^	6.4	6
Clarke	404.4	658	35.9	62	55.7	94	142.7	227	14.2	21	5.5	9	11.8	17
Clay	386.9	361	50.5	48	28.0	29	147.6	132	18.3	13	6.8	6	13.7	12
Cleburne	344.8	294	50.5	44	28.2	26	98.9	87	13.1	10	6.5	6	13.2	10
Coffee	375.7	1007	47.5	132	37.4	104	123.6	326	7.3	18	8.4	24	19.1	48
Colbert	377.5	1348	51.1	190	50.9	191	120.9	422	8.1	24	6.4	21	11.1	38
Conecuh	401.3	359	40.0	38	46.8	45	150.5	128	10.1	8	^	^	19.8	17
Coosa	391.9	285	37.9	29	41.4	32	145.0	104	16.1	10	^	^	9.4	7
Covington	370.7	956	50.5	136	44.0	122	117.2	293	8.6	18	6.8	18	12.5	27
Crenshaw	360.2	329	40.7	39	24.2	24	127.1	110	17.5	13	10.0	10	13.9	14
Cullman	397.8	1,880	46.6	230	45.1	224	119.4	560	8.3	34	10.9	54	23.7	101
Dale	402.0	1067	53.8	146	31.3	85	123.0	326	9.0	23	8.2	22	25.6	65
Dallas	413.9	1161	52.9	154	53.6	157	139.4	379	11.0	28	9.5	28	9.5	24
DeKalb	347.1	1343	36.3	146	37.0	148	110.5	423	11.2	38	5.1	21	17.8	65
Elmore	449.4	1542	59.6	202	49.7	172	153.8	529	13.8	48	8.9	32	19.2	65
Escambia	409.1	931	48.8	114	48.5	117	136.3	306	7.2	14	7.4	18	20.1	38
Etowah	391.4	2,660	54.7	397	41.2	296	122.0	802	12.7	68	6.9	47	17.2	107
Fayette	350.2	424	44.4	57	36.3	45	120.5	142	4.8	6	6.5	7	11.1	13
Franklin	380.1	736	57.2	116	40.0	81	115.2	216	7.3	12	6.7	14	15.1	30
Geneva	384.9	660	53.3	92	34.8	66	127.9	215	9.6	12	9.7	17	28.9	47
Greene	394.4	235	31.0	19	31.6	20	165.1	94	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	447.4	437	49.7	51	56.7	60	159.9	147	9.3	9	10.8	10	9.0	8
Henry	454.6	496	40.4	45	35.3	41	157.0	169	6.7	6	7.5	9	33.4	32
Houston	436.8	2,368	46.1	259	40.8	230	153.5	818	10.7	53	7.6	42	21.2	109
Jackson	398.4	1291	47.1	160	43.7	145	131.5	422	11.4	33	8.4	27	14.5	45
Jefferson	469.1	18,788	53.4	2,193	50.0	2,114	160.7	6,271	10.1	372	7.0	283	19.0	729
Lamar	409.1	414	45.7	50	37.6	42	127.7	122	16.2	13	11.7	13	24.7	22
Lauderdale	406.5	2,275	46.1	269	43.2	255	139.8	759	6.3	32	5.8	34	18.4	97
Lawrence	354.0	691	48.3	96	45.7	91	101.5	197	10.5	19	7.9	16	15.3	28
Lee	334.3	1614	37.4	176	36.8	175	118.1	569	10.2	52	5.3	25	10.6	55
Limestone	372.7	1315	46.0	162	46.7	166	122.6	432	8.1	28	5.4	19	14.8	51
Lowndes	317.8	230	43.7	32	46.1	34	96.0	68	10.2	7	^	^	^	^
Macon	337.0	465	34.0	48	50.4	73	113.8	148	17.1	20	5.3	7	^	^
Madison	430.8	6,461	50.6	761	43.4	642	163.7	2,481	6.3	94	5.5	82	15.4	232
Marengo	345.2	473	35.1	51	44.9	64	114.0	151	10.5	14	^	^	13.6	18
Marion	371.2	748	45.4	97	43.8	96	124.7	245	11.3	17	4.9	12	16.3	32
Marshall	458.9	2,297	62.4	327	46.7	241	138.9	689	14.7	65	8.1	42	21.9	103
Mobile	440.1	9,721	59.0	1326	51.0	1144	144.1	3,147	9.0	189	7.2	158	14.5	311
Monroe	354.4	499	36.2	53	47.7	68	124.8	170	10.6	14	^	^	14.5	19
Montgomery	406.0	4,952	44.6	551	46.6	586	154.5	1,853	9.5	112	5.2	64	14.6	176
Morgan	469.2	3,004	61.0	398	47.3	309	155.3	986	9.9	59	7.2	47	21.3	131
Perry	323.2	236	41.3	30	44.6	36	104.7	72	10.5	7	^	^	^	^
Pickens	368.7	487	45.2	64	33.1	46	130.7	165	7.0	8	^	^	17.3	23
Pike	384.2	624	34.4	57	44.0	78	130.2	202	11.2	17	3.6	6	19.1	29
Randolph	340.7	476	33.6	53	30.5	46	114.2	150	11.4	13	5.6	8	15.6	20
Russell	373.0	1091	46.7	144	47.8	141	114.5	334	10.4	28	5.4	16	8.2	23
St. Clair	388.9	1,411	65.6	243	42.3	154	105.0	382	8.3	28	6.0	22	17.2	59
Shelby	369.8	2603	46.9	307	37.4	243	129.9	960	5.2	40	7.2	47	18.1	136
Sumter	306.8	253	33.2	27	37.7	33	86.7	70	^	^	7.8	6	^	^
Talladega	389.2	1,830	47.1	232	43.4	210	128.6	597	12.2	51	5.8	28	13.0	58
Tallapoosa	383.4	1056	39.4	116	38.1	114	131.0	356	12.4	28	7.2	20	9.9	24
Tuscaloosa	426.1	3,608	51.1	436	44.2	378	151.4	1269	8.3	68	5.1	43	17.4	145
Walker	481.5	2,158	66.0	311	55.6	258	139.4	616	18.6	67	9.3	43	17.4	72
Washington	343.4	338	41.1	41	40.2	40	142.2	138	9.5	9	^	^	9.8	9
Wilcox	391.1	292	30.8	25	53.1	41	136.1	99	18.3	12	^	^	19.7	13
Winston	423.0	652	54.3	87	37.4	61	134.7	206	11.0	14	10.9	16	23.7	33

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008. Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases.

Table 6 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, Males by Race, 1997-2006 Combined

	All Sites				Lung				Colorectal			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	548.3	88,933	598.8	22,421	110.4	18,010	110.8	4,084	63.5	10,167	71.1	2,628
Autauga	499.9	769	659.2	169	123.0	180	88.7	23	74.4	111	92.9	21
Baldwin	496.0	3,786	546.6	286	86.1	677	100.5	53	51.8	394	73.5	38
Barbour	512.7	422	545.5	230	131.4	104	98.1	41	46.5	39	39.8	18
Bibb	557.1	433	544.9	77	117.4	90	130.9	19	72.1	58	42.8	7
Blount	419.8	1038	701.5	19	98.9	242	^	^	52.0	131	^	^
Bullock	392.2	78	482.5	141	96.2	19	122.4	33	70.4	14	84.1	25
Butler	497.3	368	522.6	163	108.0	81	128.3	40	62.1	46	50.2	16
Calhoun	605.2	2,754	694.9	463	143.9	653	161.7	105	74.1	334	68.4	46
Chambers	518.2	674	463.1	223	119.9	161	99.7	46	70.2	90	40.0	20
Cherokee	496.0	637	583.6	28	104.3	137	160.8	7	50.0	65	^	^
Chilton	478.7	810	573.0	87	116.3	198	138.8	18	55.2	87	59.5	8
Choctaw	439.3	223	360.1	101	75.7	40	77.5	22	46.8	22	49.3	13
Clarke	538.4	453	659.6	281	111.1	93	135.7	56	82.0	67	97.1	42
Clay	543.7	375	467.0	40	137.2	98	111.5	9	74.9	50	^	^
Cleburne	462.9	311	654.0	18	82.4	58	^	^	74.3	50	^	^
Coffee	494.4	937	587.9	161	87.8	167	136.7	37	50.2	93	47.5	14
Colbert	491.8	1223	470.8	173	108.0	276	103.2	38	65.5	165	102.6	37
Conecuh	533.2	267	514.8	114	98.9	49	138.4	30	81.2	42	59.2	13
Coosa	512.1	238	545.0	87	95.4	45	109.3	18	59.0	26	60.1	10
Covington	486.1	918	508.4	89	119.7	229	105.4	18	50.8	95	36.6	6
Crenshaw	526.3	291	399.6	60	98.4	56	98.4	15	87.9	47	70.8	11
Cullman	529.3	2,045	454.8	17	122.4	484	^	^	58.0	221	^	^
Dale	527.3	988	725.4	186	115.1	218	137.9	36	65.8	123	84.2	21
Dallas	562.3	559	625.9	587	124.3	128	105.5	100	67.7	65	91.2	86
DeKalb	464.8	1392	377.0	16	97.1	297	^	^	50.6	150	^	^
Elmore	566.0	1410	618.8	223	125.3	310	130.7	46	85.7	211	102.7	34
Escambia	591.6	796	590.4	232	127.5	173	132.9	54	72.0	95	76.5	28
Etowah	526.9	2,490	706.6	335	114.1	552	139.6	67	62.1	285	77.7	33
Fayette	461.8	401	613.4	51	90.1	80	80.5	7	60.8	50	97.3	8
Franklin	521.1	774	640.4	32	132.6	204	139.1	6	69.7	102	^	^
Geneva	552.8	709	729.3	73	112.0	148	167.9	17	73.4	91	90.1	9
Greene	597.1	85	590.5	186	106.1	16	96.3	30	93.6	13	87.0	27
Hale	556.3	224	611.8	227	93.8	38	94.8	35	69.8	29	70.8	26
Henry	613.8	398	609.0	124	112.5	75	84.1	17	73.2	47	43.9	9
Houston	599.7	2,032	646.6	465	110.8	381	122.3	86	63.4	208	59.0	43
Jackson	484.5	1239	506.0	41	106.9	279	138.0	11	65.5	164	^	^
Jefferson	645.1	12,923	658.2	5,632	113.4	2,280	110.4	924	70.5	1,406	78.8	666
Lamar	512.5	377	671.5	47	106.8	79	151.1	11	54.7	41	^	^
Lauderdale	549.2	2,241	721.5	195	112.9	467	150.9	39	68.6	280	112.6	31
Lawrence	467.7	648	579.0	95	99.4	142	118.3	20	62.1	86	79.5	14
Lee	432.2	1238	532.8	382	75.8	212	89.9	64	43.4	125	65.0	46
Limestone	515.1	1301	463.3	128	122.5	309	68.3	17	61.5	147	58.8	17
Lowndes	445.0	103	420.6	136	108.7	27	66.7	22	25.2	6	74.1	23
Macon	489.4	113	406.3	332	80.4	19	65.1	53	74.2	17	59.2	48
Madison	512.6	5,170	538.0	933	97.1	969	92.8	158	62.0	605	61.5	103
Marengo	453.5	281	579.3	245	93.2	58	111.5	48	66.1	39	58.8	25
Marion	443.9	710	733.5	34	108.1	174	139.0	7	57.7	87	115.0	7
Marshall	564.1	2,209	679.1	26	128.3	508	^	^	61.0	232	^	^
Mobile	613.7	7,459	685.3	2,919	121.3	1,467	133.4	560	71.3	862	80.0	332
Monroe	522.1	399	505.0	179	116.7	90	91.2	32	63.7	49	51.7	18
Montgomery	545.7	3,049	586.7	1,748	101.7	564	109.4	318	59.3	327	65.6	198
Morgan	644.0	2,996	635.8	221	114.9	537	137.0	43	68.0	310	37.8	13
Perry	476.4	116	521.9	150	81.8	21	88.3	25	52.2	12	54.8	16
Pickens	537.6	382	617.2	199	114.2	82	138.5	45	53.1	38	71.5	23
Pike	490.0	454	541.7	172	90.6	86	97.6	31	62.7	58	57.2	17
Randolph	394.3	386	496.9	90	68.5	68	66.4	12	56.4	55	52.0	9
Russell	552.2	795	473.1	353	119.4	176	81.6	59	76.7	109	58.0	43
St. Clair	521.6	1,477	682.1	122	123.8	347	155.9	27	45.3	131	61.8	10
Shelby	480.1	2486	585.8	190	93.5	447	113.2	33	49.1	249	43.5	16
Sumter	495.5	112	391.0	149	110.9	25	97.9	37	29.7	7	37.4	15
Talladega	506.5	1464	507.6	405	108.9	321	99.1	75	65.2	183	61.1	51
Tallapoosa	464.1	841	554.0	206	85.4	156	109.8	39	57.5	103	67.0	25
Tuscaloosa	544.7	2,824	588.0	820	106.3	548	109.6	150	65.9	334	66.0	93
Walker	647.6	2,144	659.9	103	147.6	497	165.9	25	76.6	253	100.1	16
Washington	569.6	347	636.1	117	116.2	70	98.4	18	54.7	35	79.4	15
Wilcox	501.1	129	654.9	201	70.2	18	105.8	32	70.8	17	117.9	36
Winston	549.9	687	^	^	134.8	175	^	^	56.1	69	^	^

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008. Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. ^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases.

Table 6 (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Males by Race, 1997-2006

	Prostate				Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	124.5	20,658	215.0	7,826	19.9	3,302	16.6	690	34.0	5,492	1.0	40
Autauga	90.0	137	234.0	59	11.6	20	22.9	7	39.3	68	^	^
Baldwin	125.6	993	209.9	105	14.6	110	9.9	6	33.3	247	^	^
Barbour	108.8	94	227.2	90	23.5	20	14.8	7	37.9	29	^	^
Bibb	114.4	88	224.2	28	15.7	14	^	^	36.9	30	^	^
Blount	87.1	218	360.6	9	10.9	30	^	^	28.4	69	^	^
Bullock	76.6	15	137.5	39	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Butler	124.5	95	136.3	42	9.1	7	28.3	9	22.8	16	^	^
Calhoun	122.3	569	235.6	155	26.7	127	20.7	15	26.2	119	^	^
Chambers	93.2	124	137.4	65	19.0	26	14.8	8	29.3	37	^	^
Cherokee	123.2	168	170.6	9	22.7	28	^	^	12.9	17	^	^
Chilton	103.2	179	190.1	29	18.1	34	^	^	29.7	50	^	^
Choctaw	118.6	64	104.4	31	^	^	^	^	19.4	10	^	^
Clarke	108.6	99	204.8	87	22.5	19	^	^	36.2	30	^	^
Clay	80.6	57	177.8	15	25.0	17	^	^	31.2	20	^	^
Cleburne	96.8	66	200.0	6	17.0	11	^	^	14.0	10	^	^
Coffee	131.6	261	209.9	55	23.0	43	^	^	23.3	46	^	^
Colbert	69.3	179	96.8	36	20.8	53	19.5	7	28.7	68	^	^
Conecuh	113.9	59	151.7	34	21.5	9	^	^	33.0	18	^	^
Coosa	109.4	54	171.6	27	22.3	11	^	^	30.3	13	^	^
Covington	105.2	205	203.0	36	20.0	38	^	^	23.5	44	^	^
Crenshaw	113.9	64	115.8	18	22.9	12	^	^	24.9	14	^	^
Cullman	99.7	395	160.3	6	23.8	90	^	^	41.7	160	^	^
Dale	104.8	203	265.1	59	21.2	41	24.3	8	34.9	68	^	^
Dallas	113.0	119	237.8	214	29.9	32	14.8	15	23.5	22	^	^
DeKalb	104.5	313	^	^	16.3	50	^	^	28.1	83	^	^
Elmore	111.0	279	157.0	54	21.9	57	28.7	12	28.2	75	^	^
Escambia	129.9	175	202.7	76	23.1	34	21.1	8	21.1	27	^	^
Etowah	120.6	585	229.7	103	18.8	89	20.9	11	26.8	128	^	^
Fayette	87.9	82	203.9	16	11.2	10	68.1	6	33.7	28	^	^
Franklin	81.8	124	210.4	11	23.2	35	^	^	27.7	40	^	^
Geneva	127.1	169	259.4	26	22.0	28	^	^	35.0	45	^	^
Greene	150.0	21	212.8	67	^	^	17.6	6	^	^	^	^
Hale	127.7	53	263.7	95	^	^	^	^	39.8	16	^	^
Henry	153.6	102	318.1	63	27.8	18	32.2	8	45.8	28	^	^
Houston	143.4	510	279.4	195	23.5	79	13.8	12	46.1	153	^	^
Jackson	74.6	198	150.6	12	17.2	45	^	^	30.8	77	^	^
Jefferson	162.9	3,318	241.1	2,018	21.6	439	16.0	152	43.1	862	1.0	8
Lamar	105.9	82	237.1	16	22.9	16	^	^	31.7	22	^	^
Lauderdale	109.9	465	235.3	63	23.6	94	20.5	6	36.3	143	^	^
Lawrence	96.7	132	131.5	23	23.7	33	^	^	20.0	30	^	^
Lee	119.2	333	205.6	133	10.8	31	21.1	19	28.9	92	^	^
Limestone	111.9	295	179.7	49	18.7	47	^	^	18.5	48	^	^
Lowndes	100.8	25	133.3	42	^	^	^	^	50.0	10	^	^
Macon	143.6	32	147.2	122	^	^	17.4	14	^	^	^	^
Madison	115.0	1,202	188.5	319	15.5	165	14.4	30	31.1	316	^	^
Marengo	74.2	48	179.4	74	18.8	13	18.3	8	22.9	14	^	^
Marion	90.2	147	313.2	10	18.9	30	^	^	26.9	43	^	^
Marshall	117.1	469	149.1	7	27.1	109	^	^	33.2	126	^	^
Mobile	148.5	1,853	239.0	1,003	21.8	272	20.3	95	36.0	443	^	^
Monroe	111.5	89	157.9	57	27.0	21	18.8	7	34.9	26	^	^
Montgomery	128.7	737	222.7	642	19.8	115	17.9	60	43.6	246	^	^
Morgan	176.3	841	246.4	83	25.9	123	20.1	9	33.4	159	^	^
Perry	119.5	30	231.2	65	24.6	6	^	^	21.7	6	^	^
Pickens	122.6	92	197.6	64	22.9	16	^	^	18.0	12	^	^
Pike	114.1	110	218.2	67	22.6	21	22.2	8	43.9	37	^	^
Randolph	88.9	88	173.2	32	12.7	13	^	^	19.2	18	^	^
Russell	106.4	154	175.6	128	22.7	33	22.5	17	18.0	27	^	^
St. Clair	105.2	296	238.1	41	14.5	45	^	^	34.3	97	^	^
Shelby	129.1	667	198.2	63	16.6	95	20.1	8	30.1	161	^	^
Sumter	142.9	34	118.8	43	^	^	^	^	33.6	7	^	^
Talladega	96.6	287	174.7	134	18.4	56	13.9	14	25.2	73	^	^
Tallapoosa	124.9	235	181.1	67	16.8	29	28.6	11	20.3	36	^	^
Tuscaloosa	118.9	626	212.1	288	17.0	88	13.7	19	39.8	206	^	^
Walker	126.5	426	210.9	33	21.7	75	^	^	23.4	78	^	^
Washington	159.2	99	257.5	47	14.7	9	^	^	27.5	16	^	^
Wilcox	134.7	35	205.7	62	^	^	^	^	29.1	7	^	^
Winston	93.9	117	^	^	26.8	33	^	^	34.0	41	^	^

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008. Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. ^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases.

Table 7 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, Females by Race, 1997-2006 Combined

	All Sites				Lung				Colorectal				Breast			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	420.9	84,242	377.2	21,298	54.0	11,286	37.3	2,063	42.7	8,962	52.1	2,915	141.0	27,775	127.8	7,222
Autauga	434.4	828	326.3	125	57.1	109	29.4	11	47.3	89	71.3	27	155.8	300	84.1	32
Baldwin	400.2	3,375	380.3	258	54.2	482	29.4	20	40.6	355	57.5	39	134.4	1124	127.3	86
Barbour	392.5	385	331.2	212	48.8	50	21.9	13	37.0	39	45.5	28	145.9	139	114.9	74
Bibb	467.1	424	331.1	59	68.1	64	^	^	40.4	37	45.4	8	148.7	136	113.5	20
Blount	306.4	886	389.3	13	42.7	129	^	^	27.3	81	^	^	98.2	284	^	^
Bullock	282.1	59	395.4	162	24.2	6	35.9	14	46.5	11	63.6	31	99.4	19	137.3	53
Butler	354.1	332	340.6	157	50.6	45	29.5	13	48.0	49	49.5	24	112.9	102	108.4	48
Calhoun	441.7	2,548	422.6	453	66.4	407	40.0	43	45.4	276	55.2	59	130.2	742	152.6	162
Chambers	391.3	642	276.0	204	60.2	102	16.2	12	44.8	80	35.0	26	122.3	195	84.7	61
Cherokee	344.3	515	374.0	29	43.7	69	^	^	37.4	58	^	^	115.2	167	158.7	12
Chilton	335.8	682	366.0	73	40.1	84	51.1	10	40.3	85	^	^	107.3	215	135.6	27
Choctaw	248.5	153	255.6	98	33.0	22	27.1	11	32.0	21	30.0	11	77.6	47	84.8	32
Clarke	412.6	429	383.1	222	43.8	51	19.6	11	48.6	53	69.3	40	151.9	155	118.8	69
Clay	397.8	323	300.7	35	56.9	47	^	^	28.8	26	^	^	145.7	114	141.5	16
Cleburne	334.9	274	659.6	19	49.5	41	^	^	27.2	24	^	^	95.9	81	195.2	6
Coffee	380.4	845	356.4	144	46.0	108	48.0	19	36.1	84	43.2	18	127.5	276	111.5	45
Colbert	381.2	1153	334.4	176	54.9	173	29.9	16	46.3	149	74.2	40	120.1	356	114.6	59
Conecuh	435.1	246	321.7	107	50.8	31	18.4	6	52.3	32	37.8	13	158.5	86	123.4	40
Coosa	415.5	216	320.4	66	43.9	24	^	^	45.7	25	28.1	6	158.9	82	105.4	21
Covington	370.3	845	357.1	95	52.8	126	28.2	8	41.4	101	64.5	18	117.2	259	111.9	29
Crenshaw	391.3	268	246.7	56	41.1	30	38.6	9	22.0	17	^	^	143.2	93	73.5	16
Cullman	395.9	1,848	458.7	15	46.9	229	^	^	44.9	220	^	^	119.5	553	^	^
Dale	410.3	884	378.3	159	55.7	124	52.1	21	30.0	67	43.4	18	124.0	270	118.5	51
Dallas	476.5	609	361.0	548	67.5	93	38.9	60	53.8	78	51.7	79	152.7	190	126.7	189
DeKalb	344.6	1302	395.1	24	36.3	143	^	^	36.3	142	^	^	110.4	412	88.1	6
Elmore	447.2	1301	420.4	209	60.7	177	52.1	23	47.4	140	60.1	28	155.1	453	119.1	63
Escambia	426.3	709	375.8	205	50.9	90	43.2	23	46.9	85	51.8	30	143.7	240	109.5	58
Etowah	392.5	2,338	376.7	295	55.6	357	50.0	39	40.2	254	50.1	40	119.7	689	135.4	104
Fayette	345.9	374	332.0	42	45.0	52	^	^	31.6	35	80.8	10	119.2	125	118.1	15
Franklin	376.4	698	411.2	32	58.1	113	^	^	38.9	76	^	^	113.4	204	117.2	9
Geneva	384.4	591	399.8	65	55.7	86	35.2	6	34.0	59	42.4	7	126.4	190	142.0	23
Greene	489.5	72	360.3	161	41.7	7	26.2	12	^	^	35.1	16	204.7	26	157.7	68
Hale	479.3	224	415.0	211	53.9	28	44.3	23	63.3	35	47.2	25	160.1	71	153.4	75
Henry	489.4	379	372.1	115	45.7	37	26.0	8	27.3	24	55.4	17	179.0	136	102.1	32
Houston	443.8	1,902	429.1	454	49.0	222	35.1	36	37.9	173	55.1	57	154.1	651	156.3	165
Jackson	402.6	1241	323.8	36	48.4	157	^	^	43.1	137	^	^	133.1	405	116.7	13
Jefferson	490.4	12,875	419.9	5,632	60.0	1,673	39.1	512	46.9	1,348	56.5	753	169.7	4,310	141.4	1,906
Lamar	418.3	382	303.5	28	46.0	46	^	^	37.9	38	^	^	130.5	113	84.3	8
Lauderdale	404.5	2,073	405.6	182	46.1	248	46.2	20	41.4	225	65.1	29	141.4	702	118.4	53
Lawrence	366.8	604	358.3	87	53.1	90	25.2	6	42.4	72	76.2	19	104.2	170	109.8	27
Lee	340.7	1222	305.0	359	40.9	145	25.7	29	36.6	129	33.4	39	121.4	433	108.5	128
Limestone	375.2	1177	334.4	123	47.2	149	37.5	13	47.4	150	42.0	15	122.4	383	112.9	43
Lowndes	396.9	91	278.4	137	71.0	16	30.7	15	50.8	12	43.0	22	127.6	29	79.4	38
Macon	503.3	112	298.0	342	55.5	13	29.1	34	63.7	15	47.6	57	175.5	38	100.2	107
Madison	437.5	5,304	383.1	947	51.6	642	45.5	109	40.9	498	55.4	129	164.4	2,008	139.6	367
Marengo	355.6	258	335.0	213	39.6	32	29.4	19	40.8	33	48.4	31	113.8	82	111.5	68
Marion	366.5	717	458.3	23	45.3	94	^	^	43.4	92	^	^	124.0	237	^	^
Marshall	454.2	2,234	450.6	25	62.5	322	^	^	47.0	238	^	^	137.6	670	129.8	7
Mobile	450.1	6,864	411.5	2,686	65.0	1,028	44.9	289	48.2	760	57.7	371	145.4	2,189	138.4	907
Monroe	376.8	343	313.6	151	40.3	40	27.5	13	45.3	42	53.2	26	139.0	122	102.6	48
Montgomery	432.8	3,176	360.1	1,687	47.5	373	38.4	171	45.5	367	48.1	215	166.8	1,192	129.9	617
Morgan	466.3	2,712	514.5	271	62.0	371	52.4	27	45.3	271	70.0	36	155.6	896	155.3	86
Perry	344.0	105	306.0	131	42.1	14	39.4	16	49.0	17	42.0	19	110.5	30	101.1	42
Pickens	378.8	313	349.6	170	45.0	41	46.3	23	27.7	24	42.5	21	134.6	106	119.7	57
Pike	410.0	440	325.1	172	38.5	43	25.4	13	43.3	53	44.0	24	143.4	147	104.6	54
Randolph	326.9	379	372.7	90	36.2	49	^	^	29.3	36	39.0	10	101.6	112	145.7	35
Russell	420.5	759	289.1	314	56.8	112	29.4	32	42.0	79	53.0	57	134.7	244	83.4	90
St. Clair	390.8	1,321	325.7	74	67.7	235	36.0	8	43.0	146	37.0	8	106.3	360	85.8	20
Shelby	369.3	2,390	353.0	175	47.9	290	32.5	14	36.8	221	39.2	17	129.8	882	119.4	63
Sumter	336.3	81	302.5	171	47.1	11	28.7	16	28.8	8	43.7	25	101.7	24	81.1	46
Talladega	403.7	1430	320.3	368	51.2	195	32.2	36	43.5	163	39.5	45	132.2	458	110.0	127
Tallapoosa	373.6	826	396.1	215	42.8	103	24.3	13	36.6	89	35.8	20	133.3	291	119.9	65
Tuscaloosa	438.2	2,742	388.9	828	53.6	344	43.8	91	40.3	258	57.1	119	155.5	963	135.4	293
Walker	487.9	2,057	352.7	85	67.1	299	51.0	12	55.5	243	53.8	13	142.1	591	104.1	24
Washington	356.2	247	346.4	84	50.4	36	^	^	37.2	26	53.4	13	147.6	101	152.4	36
Wilcox	469.6	126	356.9	166	27.0	10	32.2	15	67.5	18	48.5	23	156.0	41	125.2	58
Winston	419.7	643	^	^	53.4	85	^	^	36.1	59	^	^	134.3	204	^	^

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008. Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. ^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases.

Table 7 (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, Females by Race, 1997-2006 Combined

	Cervix				Oral				Melanoma			
	White Rate	Count	Black Rate	Count	White Rate	Count	Black Rate	Count	White Rate	Count	Black Rate	Count
Alabama	8.8	1,516	12.9	739	6.9	1428	5.4	307	21.2	3,942	1.0	55
Autauga	10.1	19	^	^	4.4	9	^	^	15.9	30	^	^
Baldwin	7.7	53	20.2	14	5.5	46	^	^	21.4	170	^	^
Barbour	^	^	15.0	10	5.5	6	9.0	6	14.4	12	^	^
Bibb	12.4	10	^	^	11.8	11	^	^	24.1	22	^	^
Blount	7.5	19	^	^	6.9	20	^	^	14.9	41	^	^
Bullock	^	^	15.9	6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Butler	^	^	22.0	10	7.6	9	^	^	28.0	23	^	^
Calhoun	10.9	53	17.8	19	8.7	52	7.5	8	21.5	116	^	^
Chambers	10.4	12	19.7	14	5.3	10	^	^	15.1	21	^	^
Cherokee	^	^	^	^	9.3	15	^	^	13.6	19	^	^
Chilton	10.3	18	^	^	4.8	10	^	^	20.3	40	^	^
Choctaw	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	10.7	6	^	^
Clarke	13.8	11	15.7	9	^	^	^	^	19.2	16	^	^
Clay	15.5	9	^	^	^	^	^	^	14.2	11	^	^
Cleburne	13.7	10	^	^	6.7	6	^	^	13.8	10	^	^
Coffee	8.4	16	^	^	9.3	22	^	^	23.4	48	^	^
Colbert	8.4	20	^	^	6.9	19	^	^	12.2	35	^	^
Conecuh	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	29.7	15	^	^
Coosa	^	^	32.2	7	^	^	^	^	13.7	7	^	^
Covington	7.5	13	^	^	6.2	15	^	^	12.3	24	^	^
Crenshaw	16.6	9	^	^	11.4	9	^	^	18.4	14	^	^
Cullman	8.2	33	^	^	10.9	53	^	^	22.8	96	^	^
Dale	9.4	19	^	^	8.0	18	^	^	31.0	62	^	^
Dallas	11.8	10	11.5	18	13.9	20	5.1	8	25.1	24	^	^
DeKalb	11.2	37	^	^	5.2	21	^	^	17.4	62	^	^
Elmore	12.5	35	21.3	11	9.7	30	^	^	21.4	60	^	^
Escambia	4.6	6	15.6	8	8.5	15	^	^	28.7	37	^	^
Etowah	12.5	56	9.9	8	6.7	40	9.1	7	19.4	104	^	^
Fayette	5.4	6	^	^	5.8	6	^	^	10.3	11	^	^
Franklin	6.5	10	^	^	6.5	13	^	^	15.2	29	^	^
Geneva	11.0	12	^	^	10.1	16	^	^	31.9	46	^	^
Greene	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	18.5	7	^	^	14.9	7	^	^	23.3	8	^	^
Henry	^	^	^	^	10.5	9	^	^	47.3	30	^	^
Houston	10.0	37	14.9	16	8.2	37	^	^	27.2	106	^	^
Jackson	10.6	29	^	^	8.2	25	^	^	13.8	41	^	^
Jefferson	8.5	183	12.8	176	6.8	184	6.9	93	25.4	603	1.3	18
Lamar	16.0	11	^	^	13.0	13	^	^	27.1	21	^	^
Lauderdale	6.0	27	^	^	6.0	32	^	^	18.3	88	^	^
Lawrence	12.3	18	^	^	8.7	15	^	^	18.7	28	^	^
Lee	8.4	31	14.6	19	5.4	19	^	^	13.5	51	^	^
Limestone	7.4	22	16.8	6	5.5	17	^	^	16.8	51	^	^
Lowndes	^	^	12.4	6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Macon	^	^	14.1	15	^	^	5.6	6	^	^	^	^
Madison	5.8	67	9.2	23	5.5	66	4.7	11	17.9	209	^	^
Marengo	^	^	13.0	9	^	^	^	^	26.2	17	^	^
Marion	11.7	17	^	^	4.5	11	^	^	16.3	31	^	^
Marshall	14.1	61	^	^	7.9	40	^	^	21.6	100	^	^
Mobile	8.3	114	10.6	69	7.9	121	5.1	34	19.0	272	0.9	6
Monroe	^	^	14.7	7	^	^	^	^	22.1	18	^	^
Montgomery	7.1	44	12.5	64	5.8	43	4.6	21	24.6	166	^	^
Morgan	9.4	49	16.9	9	6.9	41	^	^	23.2	127	^	^
Perry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Pickens	^	^	11.6	6	^	^	^	^	26.4	21	^	^
Pike	11.0	10	12.6	7	^	^	^	^	27.7	26	^	^
Randolph	10.6	9	^	^	^	^	^	^	17.4	18	^	^
Russell	11.1	16	10.9	12	6.9	12	^	^	9.9	17	^	^
St. Clair	7.7	24	^	^	6.1	21	^	^	18.3	58	^	^
Shelby	4.4	31	13.4	8	7.3	44	^	^	19.7	135	^	^
Sumter	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Talladega	8.1	23	21.5	25	6.2	22	5.4	6	17.7	57	^	^
Tallapoosa	8.4	13	28.1	15	7.5	17	^	^	12.5	23	^	^
Tuscaloosa	6.8	40	12.2	27	5.6	36	3.5	7	23.8	142	^	^
Walker	19.2	64	^	^	9.4	41	^	^	17.8	69	^	^
Washington	^	^	22.4	6	^	^	^	^	11.1	7	^	^
Wilcox	^	^	20.4	9	^	^	^	^	64.3	10	^	^
Winston	10.3	13	^	^	10.1	15	^	^	23.2	32	^	^

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008. Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. ^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases.

Table 8 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, Males and Females, by Race, 1997-2006 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal				Oral				Melanoma							
	White		Black		White	Black		White	Black		White	Black		White	Black					
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count				
Alabama	469.9	173,175	461.4	43,719	77.7	29,296	66.3	6,147	51.7	19,129	59.5	5,543	12.8	4,730	10.2	997	26.3	9,434	1.0	95
Autauga	457.5	1597	456.8	294	83.7	289	54.8	34	59.2	200	76.3	48	7.8	29	15.8	11	26.7	98	^	^
Baldwin	442.7	7,161	451.1	544	68.8	1159	60.3	73	45.9	749	65.1	77	9.8	156	7.9	10	26.9	417	^	^
Barbour	432.3	807	402.9	442	81.0	154	50.8	54	41.2	78	42.7	46	13.9	26	10.6	13	22.8	41	^	^
Bibb	499.8	857	404.9	136	88.0	154	75.4	24	55.2	95	41.9	15	14.2	25	^	^	29.7	52	^	^
Blount	353.3	1,924	514.4	32	66.9	371	^	^	38.8	212	^	^	9.1	50	^	^	20.4	110	^	^
Bullock	326.8	137	421.6	303	59.6	25	70.3	47	58.8	25	73.8	56	14.6	6	11.9	9	13.5	6	^	^
Butler	412.4	700	413.6	320	74.6	126	69.6	53	53.5	95	50.5	40	8.5	16	17.4	14	25.0	39	^	^
Calhoun	503.0	5,302	520.0	916	97.9	1060	85.8	148	57.7	610	60.6	105	16.9	179	12.7	23	23.3	235	^	^
Chambers	435.5	1316	343.5	427	83.8	263	47.4	58	55.1	170	37.3	46	11.6	36	8.8	11	21.9	58	^	^
Cherokee	404.9	1152	417.6	57	69.6	206	79.0	10	42.9	123	^	^	15.0	43	^	^	12.8	36	^	^
Chilton	392.7	1492	444.7	160	73.3	282	82.2	28	46.1	172	32.0	11	11.4	44	^	^	23.6	90	^	^
Choctaw	328.0	376	294.9	199	50.5	62	48.4	33	38.5	43	35.6	24	5.6	7	^	^	14.5	16	^	^
Clarke	462.7	882	499.7	503	72.9	144	68.2	67	62.0	120	81.4	82	12.0	23	9.3	10	25.9	46	^	^
Clay	457.4	698	372.6	75	92.0	145	52.7	10	48.2	76	30.4	6	15.0	22	^	^	22.4	31	^	^
Cleburne	382.7	585	652.6	37	63.2	99	^	^	48.3	74	^	^	11.2	17	^	^	13.5	20	^	^
Coffee	425.7	1,782	444.7	305	63.8	275	83.2	56	42.3	177	46.2	32	15.4	65	^	^	23.3	94	^	^
Colbert	424.2	2,376	387.3	349	77.5	449	59.9	54	55.0	314	84.7	77	13.1	72	10.1	9	19.0	103	^	^
Conecuh	475.0	513	395.7	221	72.2	80	64.7	36	65.5	74	46.3	26	12.8	12	^	^	32.1	33	^	^
Coosa	459.4	454	407.3	153	68.3	69	61.6	23	51.5	51	42.4	16	11.7	12	^	^	22.1	20	^	^
Covington	414.8	1,763	417.3	184	80.8	355	57.7	26	45.3	196	54.8	24	12.2	53	^	^	16.9	68	^	^
Crenshaw	437.3	559	311.5	116	65.0	86	63.8	24	47.8	64	36.6	14	16.1	21	^	^	21.6	28	^	^
Cullman	447.4	3,893	473.3	32	79.5	713	^	^	50.6	441	^	^	16.4	143	^	^	30.4	256	^	^
Dale	458.6	1,872	502.4	345	82.0	342	83.9	57	46.4	190	58.7	39	14.4	59	13.3	10	32.3	130	^	^
Dallas	507.1	1168	456.4	1135	91.6	221	64.7	160	59.7	143	66.8	165	22.0	52	9.2	23	23.8	46	^	^
DeKalb	390.4	2,694	400.9	40	62.5	440	58.7	6	42.4	292	63.1	6	10.2	71	^	^	21.4	145	^	^
Elmore	495.4	2,711	485.1	432	89.4	487	84.6	69	65.0	351	72.8	62	15.8	87	14.9	14	24.4	135	^	^
Escambia	488.7	1505	454.0	437	82.4	263	80.4	77	57.8	180	60.0	58	15.2	49	10.6	10	23.6	64	^	^
Etowah	443.0	4,828	491.5	630	80.3	909	83.5	106	48.7	539	57.8	73	11.8	129	13.6	18	22.0	232	^	^
Fayette	389.4	775	416.5	93	64.7	132	54.7	12	43.0	85	79.3	18	8.3	16	32.3	7	21.0	39	^	^
Franklin	432.6	1472	498.3	64	89.4	317	67.1	9	51.9	178	62.7	8	13.9	48	^	^	20.9	69	^	^
Geneva	451.0	1300	520.7	138	79.7	234	86.9	23	51.6	150	61.9	16	15.2	44	^	^	33.4	91	^	^
Greene	534.0	157	453.4	347	71.0	23	54.0	42	52.4	16	57.2	43	^	^	7.8	6	^	^	^	^
Hale	503.3	448	492.5	438	72.1	66	65.1	58	69.1	64	57.4	51	13.2	12	6.7	6	29.1	24	^	^
Henry	534.3	777	458.7	239	74.3	112	47.8	25	46.9	71	51.4	26	18.3	27	14.4	8	45.1	58	^	^
Houston	501.9	3,934	513.6	919	74.8	603	69.9	122	48.0	381	56.8	100	14.7	116	8.8	17	34.7	259	^	^
Jackson	435.3	2,480	390.9	77	73.9	436	73.5	14	53.3	301	39.1	8	12.2	70	^	^	20.9	118	^	^
Jefferson	548.2	25,798	509.0	11,264	81.5	3,953	66.4	1436	56.9	2,754	65.3	1419	13.4	623	10.7	245	32.3	1465	1.2	26
Lamar	449.7	759	456.9	75	70.4	125	85.7	14	45.0	79	54.3	9	16.7	29	^	^	27.6	43	^	^
Lauderdale	460.2	4,314	512.8	377	74.1	715	82.3	59	53.0	505	84.4	60	13.7	126	9.7	7	25.3	231	^	^
Lawrence	408.2	1252	444.1	182	74.3	232	61.7	26	51.6	158	77.2	33	15.2	48	^	^	19.2	58	^	^
Lee	373.1	2,460	386.7	741	55.9	357	50.6	93	39.6	254	44.7	85	7.6	50	11.5	24	20.0	143	^	^
Limestone	426.5	2,478	380.0	251	79.0	458	49.1	30	52.0	297	50.3	32	11.2	64	9.2	6	17.0	99	^	^
Lowndes	417.0	194	332.0	273	88.9	43	45.1	37	38.0	18	55.3	45	^	^	^	^	27.6	12	^	^
Macon	492.2	225	340.8	674	68.5	32	44.6	87	69.0	32	51.7	105	^	^	10.8	20	19.3	8	^	^
Madison	464.8	10,474	445.9	1,880	70.9	1,611	64.7	267	50.0	1103	58.2	232	10.1	231	9.1	41	23.4	525	^	^
Marengo	393.1	539	428.4	458	63.1	90	62.3	67	51.7	72	53.2	56	9.1	13	10.6	11	24.7	31	^	^
Marion	392.3	1427	531.9	57	71.2	268	92.8	10	48.4	179	84.3	10	10.9	41	^	^	20.6	74	^	^
Marshall	492.5	4,443	532.1	51	89.9	830	74.0	7	52.4	470	^	^	16.6	149	^	^	25.8	226	^	^
Mobile	514.7	14,323	515.9	5,605	88.6	2,495	79.5	849	58.2	1,622	66.2	703	14.2	393	11.4	129	26.1	715	0.8	9
Monroe	435.9	742	391.7	330	73.8	130	54.1	45	53.2	91	52.8	44	13.7	24	10.7	9	27.4	44	^	^
Montgomery	471.7	6,225	443.1	3,435	68.8	937	65.9	489	51.0	694	54.8	413	12.1	158	10.0	81	32.6	412	^	^
Morgan	535.6	5,708	553.5	492	83.7	908	84.4	70	55.2	581	55.1	49	15.2	164	13.6	14	27.2	286	^	^
Perry	401.2	221	391.6	281	58.4	35	58.5	41	50.8	29	47.6	35	13.4	8	^	^	14.8	9	^	^
Pickens	440.7	695	457.7	369	72.6	123	85.0	68	39.6	62	54.0	44	11.9	19	^	^	22.5	33	^	^
Pike	441.6	894	398.2	344	61.2	129	51.8	44	54.0	111	48.0	41	13.1	26	10.1	9	33.3	63	^	^
Randolph	349.5	765	424.0	180	50.4	117	38.0	16	40.2	91	45.0	19	8.1	18	^	^	17.7	36	^	^
Russell	467.2	1554	361.3	667	83.6	288	49.6	91	56.1	188	54.3	100	13.8	45	10.7	20	13.3	44	^	^
St. Clair	443.2	2,798	467.7	196	91.5	582	87.2	35	44.4	277	45.1	18	10.2	66	^	^	24.9	155	^	^
Shelby	414.7	4,876	443.4	365	67.1	737	63.5	47	42.4	470	41.7	33	11.7	139	11.9	11	23.8	296	^	^
Sumter	400.9	193	333.3	320	73.4	36	55.7	53	28.2	15	40.4	40	^	^	8.8	8	25.3	11	^	^
Talladega																				

Table 9 - Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 1999-2006 Combined

	Male and Female						Male					
	All races		White		Black		All races		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
All Malignant Cancers	206.3	77,869	199.2	59,803	238.2	17,826	273.6	42,219	259.2	32,352	344.6	9,759
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	3.0	1,131	2.8	830	3.8	298	4.8	779	4.3	553	6.9	224
Digestive System	44.5	16,777	40.6	12,184	60.5	4,521	58.7	9,164	53.5	6,718	82.7	2,416
Esophagus	3.9	1,500	3.5	1,060	5.7	438	7.1	1,179	6.4	848	10.5	329
Stomach	4.1	1,520	3.1	930	7.8	581	5.6	862	4.3	525	11.5	334
Small Intestine	0.3	107	0.3	78	0.4	29	0.3	52	0.3	37	0.5	15
Colon and Rectum	18.8	7,076	17.1	5,126	26.0	1,931	23.9	3,635	21.8	2,664	34.1	962
Colon excluding Rectum	16.0	6,027	14.5	4,343	22.6	1,669	20.3	3,064	18.4	2,238	29.5	819
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	2.8	1,049	2.6	783	3.4	262	3.6	571	3.4	426	4.6	143
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	0.2	72	0.2	54	0.2	18	0.2	26	0.1	20	0.2	6
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	5.1	1,931	4.8	1,453	5.9	456	7.4	1,196	7.0	903	8.9	283
Liver	4.4	1,666	4.1	1,240	5.2	405	6.5	1,061	6.1	787	8.2	264
Intrahepatic Bile Duct	0.7	265	0.7	213	0.7	51	0.9	135	0.9	116	0.7	19
Gallbladder	0.5	204	0.5	150	0.7	51	0.5	78	0.5	65	0.5	12
Other Biliary	0.4	151	0.4	129	0.3	21	0.5	76	0.6	66	0.3	9
Pancreas	10.8	4,071	10.3	3,097	13.0	958	12.8	1,992	12.2	1,539	15.6	449
Other Digestive Organs	0.3	96	0.2	68	0.4	28	0.3	53	0.3	38	0.6	15
Respiratory System	64.8	24,645	65.7	19,952	62.2	4,626	98.3	15,661	96.5	12,457	108.4	3,166
Larynx	1.5	566	1.3	389	2.3	176	2.8	458	2.3	305	5.0	152
Lung and Bronchus	63.0	23,962	64.1	19,474	59.4	4,422	95.0	15,130	93.7	12,096	102.8	2,997
Bones and Joints	0.7	245	0.6	188	0.7	56	0.8	119	0.8	96	0.7	22
Soft Tissue including Heart	1.3	486	1.3	367	1.4	115	1.5	241	1.5	191	1.4	49
Skin excluding Basal and Squamous Melanoma of the Skin	3.5	1,312	4.2	1,231	1.0	80	5.3	840	6.3	798	1.2	42
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	2.7	1,014	3.3	976	0.5	37	3.9	627	4.8	616	0.4	11
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.8	298	0.9	255	0.5	43	1.4	213	1.5	182	0.9	31
Breast	14.6	5,486	13.4	3,973	19.2	1,498	0.2	37	0.2	26	0.4	11
Female Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cervix Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ovary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vagina	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vulva	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Female Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	34.2	4,576	26.0	2,805	72.2	1,761
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*	33.8	4,509	25.5	2,750	71.8	1,749
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	36	0.3	34	^	^
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	25	0.1	16	0.3	9
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	6	^	^	^	^
Urinary System	7.6	2,867	7.9	2,363	6.7	498	12.3	1,854	12.9	1,569	10.3	283
Urinary Bladder	3.6	1,354	3.8	1,134	3.0	217	6.5	930	6.9	802	4.9	126
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	3.8	1,454	3.9	1,179	3.6	272	5.6	892	5.7	740	5.2	152
Ureter	0.1	30	0.1	28	^	^	0.1	17	0.1	15	^	^
Other Urinary Organs	0.1	29	0.1	22	0.1	7	0.1	15	0.1	12	^	^
Eye and Orbit	0.0	17	0.1	16	^	^	0.1	10	0.1	9	^	^
Brain and Other Nervous System	4.4	1,653	5.0	1,465	2.3	186	5.5	905	6.1	798	3.0	107
Endocrine System	0.7	259	0.7	194	0.8	62	0.8	127	0.8	101	0.7	23
Thyroid	0.4	155	0.4	116	0.5	38	0.5	70	0.4	54	0.6	15
Other Endocrine including Thymus	0.3	104	0.3	78	0.3	24	0.3	57	0.4	47	0.2	8
Lymphoma	7.7	2,878	8.4	2,493	4.8	373	9.5	1,470	10.2	1,267	6.2	195
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.5	172	0.5	137	0.4	35	0.6	101	0.6	80	0.5	21
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	7.2	2,706	7.9	2,356	4.4	338	8.8	1,369	9.6	1,187	5.6	174
Myeloma	4.3	1,610	3.6	1,086	7.1	521	5.4	825	4.6	574	9.0	250
Leukemia	7.4	2,777	7.6	2,235	7.0	534	9.9	1,500	10.2	1,235	9.0	264
Lymphocytic Leukemia	2.2	829	2.2	650	2.4	179	3.1	457	3.1	366	3.1	91
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.4	157	0.5	124	0.4	33	0.6	96	0.6	77	0.5	19
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.6	613	1.6	477	1.9	136	2.3	330	2.3	263	2.5	67
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	2.8	1,064	3.0	870	2.4	189	3.6	571	3.8	480	3.0	90
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	2.2	831	2.3	673	2.0	153	2.8	440	2.9	370	2.3	69
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.4	154	0.4	126	0.3	28	0.6	88	0.6	71	0.5	17
Other Leukemia	2.4	884	2.4	715	2.2	166	3.2	472	3.3	389	2.9	83
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	20.0	7,543	19.3	5,778	23.2	1,744	26.5	4,111	25.2	3,155	32.4	945

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008. Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard.
 ^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases.

Table 9 (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 1999-2006 Combined

	Female		White		Black	
	All races Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
All Malignant Cancers	162.8	35,650	159.5	27,451	175.9	8,067
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	1.6	352	1.6	277	1.6	74
Digestive System	34.0	7,613	30.9	5,466	45.7	2,105
Esophagus	1.5	321	1.2	212	2.4	109
Stomach	2.9	658	2.3	405	5.3	247
Small Intestine	0.3	55	0.2	41	0.3	14
Colon and Rectum	15.3	3,441	13.9	2,462	21.0	969
Colon excluding Rectum	13.2	2,963	11.8	2,105	18.5	850
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	2.2	478	2.1	357	2.6	119
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	0.2	46	0.2	34	0.3	12
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	3.3	735	3.1	550	3.8	173
Liver	2.7	605	2.6	453	3.1	141
Intrahepatic Bile Duct	0.6	130	0.6	97	0.7	32
Gallbladder	0.6	126	0.5	85	0.8	39
Other Biliary	0.3	75	0.3	63	0.3	12
Pancreas	9.3	2,079	8.8	1,558	11.1	509
Other Digestive Organs	0.2	43	0.2	30	0.3	13
Respiratory System	41.3	8,984	43.7	7,495	32.6	1,460
Larynx	0.5	108	0.5	84	0.5	24
Lung and Bronchus	40.6	8,832	43.0	7,378	31.8	1,425
Bones and Joints	0.6	126	0.5	92	0.7	34
Soft Tissue including Heart	1.2	245	1.1	176	1.4	66
Skin excluding Basal and Squamous	2.2	472	2.6	433	0.8	38
Melanoma of the Skin	1.8	387	2.2	360	0.6	26
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.4	85	0.4	73	0.3	12
Breast	25.5	5,449	23.6	3,947	32.0	1,487
Female Genital System	16.7	3,607	15.6	2,643	20.8	952
Cervix Uteri	3.1	628	2.4	357	5.7	267
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	3.5	777	2.7	475	6.7	301
Corpus Uteri	1.8	393	1.4	249	3.2	143
Uterus, NOS	1.7	384	1.3	226	3.5	158
Ovary	9.3	2,030	9.8	1,675	7.7	349
Vagina	0.3	64	0.3	48	0.3	15
Vulva	0.3	77	0.4	68	0.2	9
Other Female Genital Organs	0.1	31	0.1	20	0.2	11
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urinary System	4.5	1,013	4.5	794	4.7	215
Urinary Bladder	1.8	424	1.8	332	2.0	91
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	2.5	562	2.5	439	2.6	120
Ureter	0.1	13	0.1	13	0.0	0
Other Urinary Organs	0.1	14	0.1	10	^	^
Eye and Orbit	0.0	7	0.0	7	0.0	0
Brain and Other Nervous System	3.5	748	4.1	667	1.7	79
Endocrine System	0.6	132	0.6	93	0.8	39
Thyroid	0.4	85	0.3	62	0.5	23
Other Endocrine including Thymus	0.2	47	0.2	31	0.3	16
Lymphoma	6.4	1,408	7.0	1,226	3.9	178
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.3	71	0.4	57	0.3	14
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	6.0	1,337	6.6	1,169	3.6	164
Myeloma	3.5	785	2.9	512	6.0	271
Leukemia	5.8	1,277	5.8	1,000	5.8	270
Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.6	372	1.6	284	1.9	88
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.3	61	0.3	47	0.3	14
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.2	283	1.1	214	1.5	69
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	2.3	493	2.3	390	2.1	99
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	1.8	391	1.8	303	1.8	84
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.3	66	0.3	55	0.2	11
Other Leukemia	1.8	412	1.8	326	1.8	83
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	15.5	3,432	15.0	2,623	17.4	799

Source: ASCR 2008. Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard.

^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases.

Table 10 - Trends in Alabama Cancer Mortality, Selected Sites, 2002-2006

Females Cervix					Breast				
	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-13.6				Total PC	-13.8			
Total APC	-0.6	0.9	-12.1	12.3	Total APC	-2.0	0.5	-9.5	6.1
2002 Rate	3.0	0.3	2.4	3.8	2002 Rate	25.5	1.0	23.6	27.5
2003 Rate	2.9	0.3	2.3	3.7	2003 Rate	25.2	1.0	23.3	27.2
2004 Rate	2.9	0.3	2.3	3.7	2004 Rate	24.0	0.9	22.1	25.9
2005 Rate	3.5	0.4	2.8	4.3	2005 Rate	26.9	1.0	25.0	28.9
2006 Rate	2.6	0.3	2.0	3.3	2006 Rate	22.0	0.9	20.3	23.8

Males Prostate					Males and Females All Sites				
	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-19.5				Total PC	-3.8			
Total APC	-5.0*	0.0	-7.6	-2.3	Total APC	-1.0*	0.0	-1.4	-0.6
2002 Rate	34.7	1.5	31.8	37.7	2002 Rate	206.9	2.1	202.8	211.0
2003 Rate	31.7	1.4	29.0	34.5	2003 Rate	206.2	2.1	202.1	210.3
2004 Rate	32.2	1.4	29.5	35.0	2004 Rate	202.4	2.1	198.4	206.5
2005 Rate	29.3	1.3	26.8	32.0	2005 Rate	201.3	2.0	197.3	205.3
2006 Rate	27.9	1.3	25.5	30.5	2006 Rate	199.1	2.0	195.1	203.1

Males and Females Colorectal					Lung				
	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	2.8				Total PC	-4.6			
Total APC	0.3	0.6	-1.3	2.0	Total APC	-1.1	0.2	-3.1	1.0
2002 Rate	18.4	0.6	17.2	19.7	2002 Rate	63.4	1.2	61.2	65.8
2003 Rate	18.7	0.6	17.5	20.0	2003 Rate	64.7	1.2	62.5	67.1
2004 Rate	18.9	0.6	17.7	20.2	2004 Rate	62.8	1.1	60.6	65.1
2005 Rate	18.3	0.6	17.1	19.6	2005 Rate	63.7	1.1	61.4	65.9
2006 Rate	19.0	0.6	17.8	20.2	2006 Rate	60.6	1.1	58.4	62.8

Melanoma					Oral				
	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	7.2				Total PC	6.8			
Total APC	4.8	0.5	-12.0	24.7	Total APC	-0.1	1.0	-9.6	10.5
2002 Rate	2.7	0.2	2.3	3.2	2002 Rate	2.7	0.2	2.3	3.2
2003 Rate	2.6	0.2	2.2	3.1	2003 Rate	3.2	0.3	2.7	3.7
2004 Rate	2.2	0.2	1.8	2.7	2004 Rate	3.3	0.3	2.9	3.9
2005 Rate	3.5	0.3	3.0	4.1	2005 Rate	2.9	0.2	2.4	3.4
2006 Rate	2.9	0.2	2.5	3.4	2006 Rate	2.9	0.2	2.5	3.4

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard; confidence intervals are 95% for rates and trends. Percent changes were calculated using 1 year for each end point; APCs were calculated using weighted least squares method.

*The APC is significantly different from zero ($p < 0.05$). Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2008.

Health Risk and Cancer Screening Behaviors Tables

Table 11 – Tobacco Use, Adults *(2007) & Youth Grades 9-12 (AL 2005, U.S. 2007), Alabama and the U.S.**

Current Cigarette Smoking	Alabama	United States
% Total Adults	22.5	19.7
% Male Adults	25.7	21.2
% Female Adults	19.6	18.4
% White only, non-Hispanic Adults	22.8	19.5
% Black only, non-Hispanic Adults	21.2	21.5
% Other race, non-Hispanic Adults	n/a	18.3
% Hispanic Adults	n/a	16.5
% Low Education Adults	33.2	32.9
% Total Grades 9-12	24.4	20.0
% Male Grades 9-12	28.8	21.3
% Female Grades 9-12	20.5	18.1
% Black non-Hispanic Grades 9-12	15.5	11.6
% White non-Hispanic Grades 9-12	28.9	23.2

*Smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and are current smokers. **Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the preceding 30 days.
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

TABLE 12 - Colorectal Cancer Screening, Adults 40 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2006

Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy in the Past 5 Years	Alabama	United States
% Male & Female 50 years and older	43.5	50.0
% Male & Female 50-64 years old	36.9	44.9
% Male & Female 65 years and older	52.6	57.1
% Male 50 years and older	44.2	50.5
% Males 50-64 years old	37.7	45.1
% Males 65 years and older	54.5	59.5
% Female 50 years and older	42.9	49.5
% Females 50-64 years old	36.2	44.8
% Females 65 years and older	51.3	55.4
% White only, non-Hispanic	43.6	51.5
% Black only, non-Hispanic	42.5	49.3
% Hispanic	n/a	38.2
% Low Education	34.7	38.8
Fecal Occult Blood Test in the Past Year	Alabama	United States
% Male & Female 50 years and older	15.3	16.1
% Male & Female 50-64 years old	14.4	13.4
% Male & Female 65 years and older	16.6	20.0
% Male 50 years and older	16.7	16.8
% Males 50-64 years old	16.2	14.1
% Males 65 years and older	17.6	21.4
% Female 50 years and older	14.2	15.5
% Females 50-64 years old	12.8	12.8
% Females 65 years and older	15.9	19.0
% White only, non-Hispanic	15.4	16.5
% Black only, non-Hispanic	15.5	16.9
% Hispanic	n/a	11.3
% Low Education	13.3	12.7

Source: American Cancer Society. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File 2006, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

TABLE 13 – Breast Cancer Screening, Women 40 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2006

Mammogram within the past year	Alabama	United States
% 40 years and older	59.6	61.2
% 40-64 years old	59.3	59.7
% 65 years and older	60.2	64.6
% White only, non-Hispanic	59.3	61.6
% Black only, non-Hispanic	62.2	62.7
% Hispanic	n/a	58.7
% Low Education	46.6	51.6

Source: American Cancer Society. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File 2006, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

TABLE 14 - Prostate Cancer Screening, Men 40 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2006

PSA in the Past Year	Alabama	United States
% 50 years and older	53.9	53.8
% 50-64 years old	48.0	48.5
% 65 years and older	64.3	63.4
% White only, non-Hispanic	56.5	55.6
% Black only, non-Hispanic	47.2	48.1
% Hispanic	n/a	43.0
% Low Education	39.4	40.3
DRE in the Past Year	Alabama	United States
% 50 years and older	42.4	50.0
% 50-64 years old	37.1	46.2
% 65 years and older	51.6	56.9
% White only, non-Hispanic	43.9	52.1
% Black only, non-Hispanic	30.0	42.9
% Hispanic	n/a	38.0
% Low Education	28.0	35.5

Source: American Cancer Society. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File 2006, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

TABLE 15 – Cervical Cancer Screening, Women 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2006

Pap Test within the Past 3 Years	Alabama	United States
% 18 years and older	82.7	83.7
% 18-44 years old	82.2	85.1
% 45-64 years old	87.8	86.6
% 65 years and older	74.8	70.8
% White only, non-Hispanic	82.9	84.2
% Black only, non-Hispanic	83.0	87.2
% Hispanic	n/a	82.0
% Low Education	66.5	74.4

Source: American Cancer Society. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File 2006, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

TABLE 16 – Fruit and Vegetable Intake, Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2007

5 or More Fruits and Vegetables per Day	Alabama	United States
% Total	20.6	24.3
% Male	16.8	19.4
% Female	24.1	28.7
% White only, non-Hispanic	21.1	24.5
% Black only, non-Hispanic	18.1	23.3
% Hispanic	n/a	22.6
% Low Education	16.9	18.2

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

TABLE 17 – Physical Inactivity, Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2007

No Physical Activity	Alabama	United States
% Total	29.8	23.0
% Male	25.6	20.7
% Female	33.6	25.1
% White only, non-Hispanic	29.1	20.7
% Black only, non-Hispanic	32.7	30.1
% Hispanic	n/a	33.8
% Low Education	45.6	42.7

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

TABLE 18 – Overweight* Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2007

Overweight	Alabama	United States
% Total	66.6	63.0
% Male	71.7	70.0
% Female	61.7	55.8
% White only, non-Hispanic	63.7	62.3
% Black only, non-Hispanic	75.4	72.2
% Hispanic	n/a	65.3
% Low Education	67.4	64.6

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *BMI 25 and over.

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9. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Technical Notes

International Classification of Diseases (ICD) codes used for this report were based on the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries (NAACCR) list for incidence and mortality. The International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, Third Edition (2000) was used for incidence data. The International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (2003) was used for mortality data. The 95% confidence intervals were calculated for incidence data and used to determine the level of significance when comparing two rates. If the confidence intervals overlapped, it was determined that no difference existed between the two rates. Z-scores at an alpha of 0.05 were used to compare two different mortality rates. If the Z-score fell between -1.96 and +1.96, it was determined that no difference existed between the two rates.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Population Estimates

The population estimates for the denominators of incidence and mortality rates are race-specific (all races, white, black) and sex-specific county population estimates. The county population estimates were incorporated into NCI's SEER*Stat software to calculate cancer incidence and mortality rates. The SEER*Stat population estimates are a slight modification of the annual time series of July 1 county population estimates (by age, sex, and race) produced by the Population Estimates Program of the U. S. Bureau of the Census with support from NCI through an interagency agreement.

Data Sources

Data from Cancer Registries, Health Information Departments, histopathologic laboratories, and physician offices were reported to the ASCR as of June 30, 2007. For cancer cases diagnosed during 1997-2006, the ASCR considered as reportable all incident cases with a behavior code of 2 (in situ, non-invasive) or 3 (invasive, primary site only) in the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICDO) (3rd edition), with the exception of in situ cancer of the cervix. Basal and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin are also excluded, with the exception of those on the skin of the genital organs. The primary source of cancer incidence data is medical records. Staff at health care facilities abstract cancer incidence data from patients' medical records, enter the data into the facility's own cancer registry if it has one, and then send the data to the ASCR. All reporting sources collect data using uniform data items and codes as documented by the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries. This uniformity means that data items collected by all reporting sources are comparable. For this report, information on primary cancer sites was coded according to the appropriate ICDO edition, and was grouped according to revised SEER recodes dated January 27, 2003, which define standard groupings of primary cancer sites. The January 2003 SEER recodes were used to ensure (1) consistent site-type definitions over time and (2) consistency with other published cancer incidence and mortality data. Invalid site codes were excluded from the analysis.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates

Because the occurrence of many cancers increases with age and because the age distribution of a population (i.e., the number of people in particular age categories) can change over time and can be different in different geographic areas, researchers age adjust incidence rates so that they can make a valid comparison between one year's rates and those of another year or between one geographic area's rates and those of another area. Age adjusting the rates ensures that differences in incidence from one year to another or from one geographic area to another are not due to differences in age distribution. The standard population used to age adjust the rates for this report is the 2000 U.S. standard population, in accordance with a 1998 Department of Health and Human Services recommendation. The 2000 U.S. standard population is based on the proportion of the 2000 population in specific age groups. The proportions of the 2000 population in these age groups serve as weights for calculating age-adjusted incidence rates. The ASCR incidence rates and their associated counts are based on the ten most recent years of data available and include in situ cases for all sites except carcinoma of the cervix.

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates

Mortality data for Alabama was obtained from the Alabama Department of Public Health Center for Health Statistics and age-adjusted rates were calculated using the 2000 U.S. standard population. Prior to the release of the Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures 2007, cancer deaths of Alabama residents that occurred outside of Alabama were omitted from the rates. Beginning with Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures 2007, these deaths were included in the rate calculations.

Annual Percentage Change (APC)

The Annual Percentage Change (APC) is a summary statistic that represents the average rate of change in a rate over a defined time period and is used to measure trends over time. The APC is calculated by fitting a least squares regression line to the natural logarithm of the rates using the calendar year as a regressor variable.

Interpreting the Data

Published age-adjusted cancer incidence and mortality rates for years before 1999 were calculated using standard populations other than the 2000 U.S. standard population. Beginning with the publication of data for the 1999 diagnosis year, or year of death, cancer incidence and mortality rates were age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. This change was motivated by a need to standardize age-adjustment procedures across publications and to update the calculation of age-adjusted rates to more closely reflect the current age distribution of the U.S. population and the current burden of cancer. Because of the aging of the U.S. population, the 2000 U.S. standard population gives more weight to older age categories than did previous standard populations. Caution should be used when comparing the data published here with cancer incidence and mortality rates adjusted to standard populations other than the 2000 U.S. standard population. Geographic variation in incidence and mortality rates may be the result of regional differences in the exposure of the population to known or unknown risk factors. Differences may arise because of differences in sociodemographic characteristics of the populations (e.g., age, race or ethnicity, geographic region, urban or rural residence), screening use, health-related behaviors (e.g., behaviors related to tobacco use, diet, physical activity), exposure to cancer-causing agents, or factors related to registry operations (e.g., completeness, timeliness, specificity in coding cancer sites). Work continues to ensure the reporting of high-quality data. Please note that differences in registry database completeness and data quality does influence the estimated cancer incidence rates. Because 2006 cases were 95 percent complete at the time of this publication, some rates, especially all sites combined, may vary slightly from the “true” or final rates for the Alabama population. The rates presented here have not been adjusted for completeness differences across the database. The ASCR may update the previous years’ data as cancer registries submit data for the new diagnosis year and additional cases from the previous diagnosis years. Users of cancer incidence data should be mindful of this issue for all data used in their comparisons. Race information reported to the ASCR is not self-reported by the patient. Information on race is abstracted from medical records, coded according to standard procedures, and then grouped into standard race groupings. In this Alabama’s Cancer Facts and Figures report, cancer incidence and mortality data are presented for all races combined and for white and black populations in Alabama.

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American Cancer Society

Quality of Life Programs

Improving the quality of life for cancer patients is one of the most important priorities for the American Cancer Society. The American Cancer Society supports programs that enable cancer patients, survivors, and their families to seek and recognize ongoing sources of support within their community network.

- **Cancer Information** is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by calling 1.800.ACS.2345 or visiting www.cancer.org. Cancer Information Specialists are available by calling 1-800-ACS-2345 to provide comprehensive information about the disease and its treatment, as well as connect the caller with local community resources.
- **Cancer Survivors Network** is a virtual community created by and for cancer survivors to connect with one another, share experiences, and provide support. It is available online through www.cancer.org.
- **Children's Camps** are supported by the American Cancer Society for children who have, or have had, cancer. These camps are designed to handle the special needs of children undergoing treatment, as well as offer a fun environment where children can enjoy typical summer camp activities. Many camps also have programs for siblings of children with cancer.
- The **College Scholarship Program** is available to students who have had a cancer diagnosis before age 21, maintain a 2.5 GPA, are under the age of 25, and have been accepted to an accredited college, university, or vocational school. The American Cancer Society's Mid-South Division awards scholarships each year to young cancer survivors pursuing higher education.
- The **Community Resource Database** contains detailed information about programs and services available in communities that offer assistance to those affected by cancer. By calling 1-800-ACS-2345 trained specialists provide callers with information and referrals to resources, including lodging, transportation, medications and other patient support services/programs.
- **Hope Lodge** is a temporary no-cost residential lodging facility for cancer patients and their family members receiving cancer treatment at nearby hospitals. The Mid-South Division operates 4 lodges in Birmingham, Alabama; Nashville, Tennessee; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Lexington, Kentucky.
- **I Can Cope** is a patient education program designed to help cancer patients and their loved ones deal with their cancer experience. These stand-alone educational modules provide information about cancer, diagnosis and treatment, pain control, money management and nutrition for the cancer patient.
- **Look Good...Feel Better** is a program in which trained volunteer cosmetologists help female cancer patients deal with the side effects of treatment by teaching them beauty techniques to enhance their appearance and self-image. The Personal Care Products Foundation and National Cosmetology Association partner with the American Cancer Society to offer this program.
- **Man to Man** is a peer-support service that offers education, discussion and support to men with prostate cancer. Topics include information about the disease, treatment, side effects and coping.
- **Reach to Recovery** is a peer-support service for patients with a diagnosis of breast cancer. Specially trained Reach to Recovery volunteer visitors allow patients to find "someone like me" and gain support.
- **Transportation Programs** provide community appropriate solutions to help cancer patients (in need) get to treatment.
- The American Cancer Society's **Transportation Grants Program** provides grants to qualifying radiation therapy facilities to help patients with financial needs get to treatment.
- The American Cancer Society's **Road to Recovery Program** provides transportation for cancer patients to and from treatment appointments. Rides are provided by volunteer drivers who donate their time and the use of their personal vehicles.
- **Publications** are available from the American Cancer Society for individuals with a concern about cancer. Brochures, books, posters and videos on cancer prevention, early detection and treatment are also available by calling 1-800-ACS-2345.

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official views of the CDC.



The American Cancer Society is the nationwide, community-based, voluntary health organization dedicated to eliminating cancer as a major health problem by preventing cancer, saving lives and diminishing suffering from cancer, through research, education, advocacy and service.



1.800.ACS.2345

www.cancer.org